Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

New Cotton Fields.

It would be somewhat remarkable—though perhaps no more strange than many other things which have happened in the changes of things in this world—if, in the madness of the votaries of "*King Cotton*," Maine, and indeed the whole of the Northern States should become cotton growers, and compete with the planters of the South in the markets of the world for the sale of cotton of their own raising.

The discovery of a new cotton-bearing plant or tree, by Mr. R. C. Kendall, of Maryland, among the mountains of South America, gives at least a chance for hope that a new and unexpected source of cotton can be employed which will entirely break up the monopoly which the Southern Planters have enjoyed, and on the eternity of which they have founded their faith in obtaining the supremacy of the world. We give below extracts from the Boston *Journal* and the *New England Farmer* of articles published by those papers in reference to this tree. We are always a little cautious in recommending very extensive and costly experiments of new things, but at the same time go in for "*having all things and holding* fast to that which is good." And in this way we would urge by all means, strong but reasonable efforts of trial with the tree in all parts of the country. If the Patent Office could have funds put into its hands as heretofore, for the purpose of sending Kendall to South America for a cargo of the tree, and have them pretty widely distributed throughout all the northern and western States for trial by careful and skillful cultivators, it would be a good move, and the expense thus be suitably divided over the community. In case of failure the loss would not be seriously felt by any one in particular.

The following from the Boston *Journal* of Oct. 5:

"A new rival to the cotton fields of the South is receiving attention at the hands of the press. It is a new kind of cotton plant or tree which thrives in a cool climate. Mr. R. C. Kendall, of Maryland, says that he discovered it in the Andes, near the fortieth parallel of latitude, and that the ground around the tree was then covered with snow. It is perennial, and lives many years. It may be propagated either from seed or cuttings. About the third year it begins to yield a crop of bolls without seeds, which are not produced in much perfection until the seventh year. The tree grows to about the size of our peach trees, and the first one observed by Mr. K., about 18 feet in height, bore a crop which he estimated at nearly one hundred pounds. Mr. K. is confident that this tree can be cultivated wherever Indian corn can. In its general qualities the fibre of this plant has been pronounced by cotton brokers equal to the best Sea Island variety, and some bales of it have been sold in South America for 16 cents per pound. The yield is great. With favorable soil and situation, 2000 pounds can be raised per acre, while Mr. K. claims that half that amount can be depended upon on an average. Five hundred pounds per acre *is held to be a good yield at the South.*"

In allusion to the above, the *N. E. Farmer* remarks:

"About two months since, we had some correspondence with Mr. Kendall in regard to the plant alluded to, the *Gossypium Arborium*, and had hoped that, before this time, he would have given us an article or series of articles, in relation to the plant, its habits of growth, hardiness, method of cultivation, &c. Whether the product of the tree should prove valuable in a commercial point of view or not, under our New England culture, we believe that any *information in regard to it* which Mr. Kendall *might see fit* to communicate, would be valuable as an addition to our botanical knowledge, and worth in that sense, if in no other, the trouble of imparting it, if nothing more.

In his letter to us, Mr. K. says that a company was about being formed in the more northern slave States for the purpose of encouraging the growth of this staple, but that the plan was abandoned by him on the commencement of the secession movement, as he could not 'cast his lot in Dixie. He goes on to say:

'Now as the *Gossypium Arborium* will flourish well in a climate that would freeze an apple tree to death, it is obvious that it will grow in any of the free States, and as it matures its crop inside of three months, it would come in between spring and autumn frosts, even in Maine.

As the Peruvian tree produces a staple equal in length and fineness to any Sea Island, and yields double the amount per acre, and as the supply from the South is likely, in any event, to be uncertain hereafter, it seems to me, that some inquiry into the character and capacity of the tree were worth the while to northern manufacturers."

Now if the above should prove true,—if as Mr. Kendall says this cotton tree will flourish and be productive "where an apple tree will freeze to death," Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are sure to come into the ring of cotton growers. Wouldn't it be singular to hear the "Bears of Oxford," the Pioneers of Aroostook, the Acadians of Madawaska, and our brother Bluenoses from St. Frances to Pictou, talking about their cotton crop, and anxiously asking about the prospects of a rise in in the staple? Cotton would thus become, instead of a "King," and a would-be tyrant, an humble but useful coadjutor in the great and holy work of aiding universal industry and universal comfort.

Let us try it carefully and hopefully. Let us not get up any *China tree corn* or *morus multicaulis* speculations in regard to it, but make the experiment with earnest endeavor and faithful culture. If it succeeds, well will it be for us; if it fail, we shall know the reason why, and have more knowledge in our heads, if we have less cotton on our backs.

A Hint---New Fertilizer.

In conversation not long ago with Hon. Mr. Hager, of Riemond, in this State, on the subject of fertilizers, he stated that he had found Galveston sand to be an excellent one on grass lands or clayey loam. One of his vessels returning from Galveston was ballasted with sand from that coast. This he spread upon his grass lands, and the result proved it to be a valuable dressing for them. The sand appeared to be made up of minute fragments of marine shells. This is a hint worth following out. We suppose from his description of the sand, it is similar to that which we have seen brought from Key West. If so, it is in fact almost wholly pulverized sea-shells, or powdered carbonate of lime. Perhaps it may contain traces of phosphate of lime, and possibly some of the marine salts mixed in. At any rate, if these sands shall, on further trial prove to be as beneficial to grass land as in the instance named, it may be worth while to bring it home as a cargo as well as in ballast.

Grapes in Maine.

It has been long ago demonstrated that we can raise as good grapes under glass, in cold graperies, in Maine as any where else. Our clear air and bright sun in summer and autumn is sure to bring the grape to full maturity when placed in such situations, and the grapery properly attended to. The great desideratum, however, is to raise grapes in the open air, and have them come to full maturity. This has been rather a difficult matter on account of early frosts, which sometimes come upon us in autumn. There is no trouble in growing the vine, and with proper care in ripening the wood. But the early attempts to ripen the fruit were not attended with much success, on account of commencing with grapes of southern origin, which therefore naturally required a longer season for maturing than we had.

The Isabella is one of this sort which, though a hardy vine, does not always find a season long enough out of doors with us to bring its fruit to perfection. Last year was one of those in which, after a growing and promising summer season, Jack Frost made an early and rather unexpected return, and ruined the prospects of as handsome a crop of grapes as ever hung upon vines. This year has been somewhat the reverse. A summer of medium warmth gave the grower of grapes a full crop of fruit, and the fine, pleasant, sunny September and October have brought the grape nearer to perfection among us than ever. The experiments of horticulturists in hybridizing the grape in order to obtain new varieties, which shall require a less extent of warm weather, and therefore ripen early, have been quite successful, and there are now several varieties under cultivation which are hardy and much more early than any formerly known. Among these are the Hartford Prolific, the Logan, Concord and Delaware. By a continuance of these experiments, we have no sort of doubt ultimate success will be obtained. By continuing to plant seed of the earliest varieties of grapes now obtained, and saving those that shall prove early and *good*, and again propagating from them, we have no sort of doubt but varieties of excellent grapes will be obtained whose ripening may be relied upon in our climate as surely as that of the apple.

We said "early and *good*." Now everybody knows what an early grape is; but everybody does not know what a good grape is. This is owing to the difference in tastes, and it proves that *taste* can be educated physically as well as sentimentally. In an interview with S. L. Goodale, Esq., of Saco, who has been for years engaged in the culture of the grape in his nurseries and gardens, he advocated this proposition. In answer to the question, What is the best grape? he said:

"To answer it satisfactorily, I need to know, not only all the grapes, but the *questioner*, too. The choice depends chiefly on *taste* and *education*. As for taste, there's no accounting for it anyhow. It may lead one to prefer a green cucumber to a ripe melon, or to other strange freaks. If I can know how one's taste has been cultivated, I can tell pretty nearly what he will prefer. If it has been formed by tasting the wild grapes of the woods and brooksides, he will think Blood's Seedlings, the Northern Muscadine, Comstock, and similar ones, to be 'the most delicious grapes he ever tasted.' If it has been formed upon the Isabellas and Sweetwaters of the gardens of twenty years' ago, and which were supposed to be ripe when only colored, or when they had lost a part of their acidity, he will say that a ripe Hartford or Concord, or Diana is the best possible. If his taste has been accustomed to *European* grapes as grown there, or *fully* ripened here (which is never the case except under glass) we have no grape which will satisfy him and is suited to our climate, which is hardy and will ripen in the open air in Maine except the Delaware; and to come up to this standard it must have age and strength, and be well cared for generally."

He also observed that even a good judge would not correctly judge between the comparative merits of two varieties of grapes unless they were both equally well ripened, and he had them both to try by the palate alternately.

In corroboration of this, and we suppose as an "*argumentum ad hominem*," as logicians say, he brought on for our examination three parcels—one Concord, not perfectly ripened, another Concord fully ripe, and last the Delaware. On testing the first it was pronounced very fine; but on tasting the second it was found to be very much superior; on trial of the Delaware however, it was found to be vastly superior to either of the others. It seemed clear to us, therefore, that if we had tasted only the first sample of the Concord we should have been willing to pronounce it very excellent; but after a trial of the two last during the same minute of time, we felt willing to repudiate it as "no great shakes."

Preserved Insects.

Our friend and correspondent Mr. George E. Brackett, of Belfast, has presented to the Waldo Agricultural Society for exhibition and premium, a collection of some of the insects of that county. In the Belfast *Journal* of last week we find the following statement in reference to them:

"The collection of insects which I present for exhibition and premium is composed entirely of those indigenous to this county; they are properly mounted, preserved and in suitable form for either ornament or study, or both combined.

The principal use of these collections is to excite an interest in the study of Natural History in the minds of the young, and to give all, and particularly farmers, an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the forms, habits and manners of their natural enemies which so often destroy their crops, desolate their fields and render their labors useless. This is too late a day to write an essay in favor of the study of Entomology or insect life, as its importance is acknowledged on all sides and by every scientific and practical writer or lecturer on agriculture and kindred arts. If it were not so, a reference to the annual destruction caused by the borer, midge, locust, &c. &c., would be sufficient evidence of the need of an acquaintance with their history, &c., which should end in preventing to a certain extent, wholesale ravages. To fight an enemy successfully we must be all acquainted with his habits, weapons, &c., and we cannot receive that knowledge without we study his actions.

Among the insects, in the perfect state of which specimens are contained in this Cabinet, I may name the following: Apple tree borer, wire worm, apple tree caterpiller, grasshopper, corn cutworm, locusts, May beetle, apple worm, cabbage worm, grub worms, yellow bear caterpiller, &c. All of these are destructive to the farmer, and not one farmer in ten can tell them when he sees them—hence the necessity of an acquaintance. To induce farmers and particularly farmer's children to study this science practically, I have prepared plain directions and given a brief outline of the science with descriptions, &c., which may be found in our last (1860) State Agricultural Report.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Law Query.

Mr. Editor:—Your paper is called the "*Maine Farmer*," which means, as I suppose, a class book for the farmers and producing classes in the State of Maine; and you are its editor, which means that you are the school master or teacher of all its readers. You are in the habit, through your paper, of telling us how to raise cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, all the feathered tribes, boys and girls; what and how to raise the feed to keep and fatten them, and how to educate and train them. Now, sir, I want to state a case to you, and through your paper, I will thank you to give me the law.

I owned a large pasture, and several years ago I sold one-half of it to my neighbor. We divided the pasture, and I deeded to him by metes and bounds, his part. But as his part lay next to the place where I had always turned my cattle into the pasture, it was necessary that I should cross his part to get on to mine, and to drive my cattle across his land. We staked out the line between us and divided it, and each agreed to make his part of the fence; but it never has been made. There never has been any agreement about the feed, or the number of cattle he should put in, or I should put in. He has put in the number he pleased, and I have put in the number I pleased. We have both turned in at the same bars. Sometimes I have driven my cattle across his lot on to mine, but not always—especially when I was in a hurry. I have seen his cattle feeding on my land, and my cattle feeding on his land. Now what I want to know is, were the cattle of each, while upon the land of the other, trespassing? and would an action for trespass lie against the owner of the cattle therefor? or was the occupancy of the pasture, in common, between me and my neighbor? Now it happened that another neighbor whose land adjoined my part of the pasture, had a flock of sheep, and his sheep were found in the pasture upon my part. Should an action against him for the damage of said sheep, be brought in my name, as they were found upon the part of the pasture which I owned, or should the neighbor who owned the other part of the pasture, be joined?

Note. Our friend and correspondent mistakes the meaning of the name of our paper and the vocation of its editor. The *Maine Farmer* is not a "class book for the farmers and producing classes in the State of Maine." The editor of the *Maine Farmer* is not the "school master or teacher of all its readers." The *Maine Farmer* was established to be, and still continues to be, a medium of communication of the farmers and producing classes with each other—a speaking trumpet, as it were, through which such individuals can hold converse with each other, and discuss subjects pertaining to their calling, and the editor is merely an assistant, by whom this operation is facilitated, and their communications rendered to the public in due form. He has always held himself in readiness to answer all direct questions put to him according to his best skill and judgment, and if he cannot do it, to direct the inquirer to such source as will give him an answer.

In accordance with this rule we would, to one of the questions put, say, that common sense dictates that the pasture referred to, is owned in common, and the cattle placed in it do not trespass let them graze in what part they please. In regard to the other question, it seems to resolve itself into this, viz., ought an action of trespass be brought in the names of all the owners of the pasture, or is the name of one of them sufficient to make an action hold? Our answer to this is—ask the Supreme Court.—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

Drooling Cow.

Lincolnville, Oct. 18, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—I wish you to inform me through your paper, what will cure a cow that drools at the mouth. She eats well and appears well and hearty. She drools so that her crib has to be cleaned out every morning.

Respectfully yours, Cultivator.

Note. There are two parts of the system an increased action in which may cause drooling or slobbering in animals. The first is brought about by excessive action of the salivary glands by which more saliva is secreted than necessary to keep the mouth naturally moistened or to mingle with the food and have it escape from the lips. The second is an increased action of the stomach in consequence of taking into it some irritating substance. This last is a specie of vomiting without much muscular action. This is seen oftentimes in horses in the latter part of summer, especially when they feed on white clover that has gone to seed. The water or drool comes from the stomach, and is cured by giving dry fodder, which absorbs the extra fluid and changes the action of the stomach.

Which of these causes are in action in our friend's cow, is more than we can tell, without examining her. If the salivary glands are too much excited, and the drool comes from them, any thing that will bring on a fever will check the action. We all know how dry these glands become in case of fever, but perhaps a fever would be worse than the present trouble. If it comes from the stomach, shift her diet and keep her on as dry food as you can and sustain healthy life.—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

What the Girls are Doing.

Mr. Editor:—I perceive, in your paper that I found lying on father's table, an account of the culture of corn by some of the girls of Maine. Though I cannot boast of cultivating hills by the hundreds, most of our land having been filled, within a few years, with mechanic's shops and abodes for their families, I will tell what I did the season past. Father told me I might have as much of the garden as I would plant and take care of. Accordingly, I marked off a space not over ten yards square, and requested Patrick to dig it over and work in a good parcel of manure, and if I succeeded in raising a good crop, he should have a share for his own use. I found several ears of nice sweet corn, which I shelled and planted—and obtained at the store where father gets his supplies for the family, several quarts of nice beans, which I also planted. They came up finely, and hoed some among them almost every morning, until the neighbors began to talk about my *hoeing corn*, but I did not care for that, thinking it better to be hoeing corn than to be *spinning street yarn*, as were some other girls. By and by they began to say how finely our corn and beans looked—better than any they had seen. This kind of pleased me and I followed it up. I think we gathered more than thirty dozen of good ears of corn, and as many baskets of beans—in fact we had corn and beans enough for a large family through the season, and some for Patrick, without buying any.

I was so well pleased with what grew, that I am determined to try again another year. I did all the work myself, and I think after the experience I have had, I shall be able to make corn grow as well as the best of them. Elizabeth.

October 25, 1861.

County Shows.

Lincoln Society.

The Show and Fair was held in Damariscotta, Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th. The Rockland *Democrat* states that the Show was well attended, and the interest manifested as warm as could be expected for the times.

The following are the principal premiums awarded:

Working Oxen—to Daniel H. Dunton, Whitefield, 1st premium; E. B. Oliver, Nobleboro', 2d do.; David Genthner, Nobleboro', 3d do. A pair of four-year-old oxen belonging to William Underhind, Nobleboro', which were not properly entered, the committee are of opinion were the best matched and finest pair on the ground, and would recommend a gratuity to him.

Town Teams.—The committee noticed a fine team of 9 yoke of oxen from Bristol, but as they were withdrawn from the field against the regulations of the Society, the committee cannot award them either premium or gratuity. Wiscasset town team, 6 yoke oxen, 1st premium; Damariscotta, 2d do.

Stock for Beef. Willard J. Hatch, Bristol, for best yoke of fat oxen, 1st premium.

Bulls and Bull Calves—Daniel Hopkins, Newcastle, for Devon bull; Horace Fossett, Bristol, Devon bull, 2d premium; H. H. Hunter, Bristol, grade Durham bull, 1st; Joseph Day, Damariscotta, grade Ayrshire and Durham bull, 2 years old; Elden Chapman, Damariscotta, native bull, 1 year old; Edwin D. Oliver, Nobleboro', Ayrshire bull calf.

Steers—Ambrose Glidden, Whitefield, three-year-old steers, 1st premium; Joseph Decker, Alna, 2d do.; Chas. Engley, Nobleboro', gratuity; Gorham P. Engley, Nobleboro', two-year-old steers, 1st premium; Hartley Erskine, Newcastle, 2d do.; Wm. M. Clark, Bristol, yearlings, 1st premium; Dexter Chapman, Nobleboro', yearlings, 2d do.; Phineas P. Benner, Nobleboro', two-year-old steers, gratuity.

Draft Cattle—James G. Huston, Damariscotta, 1st premium; Joseph Day, Damariscotta, 2d do.; Phineas P. Benner, Nobleboro', two-year-old steers, 1st premium; Joshua Engley, Nobleboro', on draft one-year-old steers, 1st premium.

Ploughing—To the team entered by Joseph Day, Damariscotta, 1st premium; Carpenter Bearce, and Willard S. Hatch, Bristol.

Horses and Colts—Alexander Burke, Nobleboro', on entire horses, 1st premium; Ambrose Glidden, Whitefield, breeding mare, 1st do.; Edmund Perkins, Newcastle, 2d do.; James O. Wilson, Bristol, 3d do.; Joseph Day, Damariscotta, family horses, 1st premium; John Moody, Jefferson, 2d do.; Edmund Perkins, three-year-old colts, 1st premium; David Hopkins, Newcastle, 2d do.; Joseph Chapman, Damariscotta, gratuity; James Partridge, Bristol, gratuity; Ambrose Glidden, Whitefield, one-year-old colts, 1st premium; Edmund Perkins, Newcastle, 2d do.; Marius H. Sproul, Bristol, four-year-old colt, gratuity; same to Wm. H. Seiders, Waldoboro', on entire three-year-old colt.

Cows and Heifers—Wm Tukey, Newcastle, cow, 1st premium; Samuel Borland, Nobleboro', 2d do.; Wm. Hopkins, Newcastle, two-year-old heifer, 1st premium; Sam'l Borland, on do., 2d do.; Joshua Frye, best stock cow, gratuity.

Sheep, Swine and Poultry—To Hartley Erskine, Newcastle, South Down buck, 1st premium; Wm. Hopkins, 2d do.; Hartley Erskine, ewes, 1st premium; Dexter Chapman, 2d do.; Wm. Hopkins, 3d do.; D. H. Chapman, Damariscotta, sow; Hartley Erskine, do.; D. H. Chapman, six pigs; Hartley Erskine, do.; William L. White, Damariscotta, boar pig, 1st premium.

Dairy Produce—Thomas J. Simmons, Waldoboro', butter, 1st premium; Mrs. Elizabeth Rollins, Nobleboro', 2d do.; Marias H. Sproul, Bristol, 3d do.; Col. Thos. Simmons, Waldoboro', 4th do.; Mrs. Enos Averill, Alna, cheese, 1st premium; Amos S. Haggett, Newcastle, 2d do. Gratuities were awarded as follows on butter—to Samuel Oliver, Nobleboro', J. G. Huston, Damariscotta, E. R. Kaler, Waldoboro', Wm. B. Hilton, Bremen, Mrs. Mary T. Dodge, Edgecomb, John Moody, Jefferson, Mrs. Wm. Heath.

Fruit—The committee report that this department, (with the exception of grapes,) is not so well represented, either in quantity or quality as at the previous fairs of the Society. Of apples there were but three entries of two bushels each. The 1st premium was awarded to Lyman H. Winslow, Nobleboro'; 2d do., Reuben Hager, of Union. To John Currier of Waldoboro', the Society is largely indebted for the interest manifested in placing, each successive year, on exhibition so many fine specimens of fruit, all grown on his own premises and under his own supervision. He had on exhibition fifty-three varieties of fruit, viz., 35 varieties of apples, 11 of grapes, 5 of pears, 1 of Lawton blackberries, 1 of cranberries. The committee award him the Society's first premium for the greatest variety of fruit and in best condition; greatest variety of apples and in best condition, first premium; best Fall apples, (Porters,) first premium. Next to Mr. Currier, in the fruit department, is Col. Thomas. Simmons of Waldoboro', who, by his fine display of fruit, shows that he is no novice in the art of fruit growing. He presented for inspection 21 varieties of apples and 2 of pears. To him was awarded the 2d premium for greatest variety of fruit; also 2d premium for second greatest variety of apples. The 3d premium for greatest variety of fruit, Sumner Leach, Warren. Of grapes, foreign and native, very fine samples were exhibited by Henry Kennedy, Waldoboro', Thos. Herbert, Bristol, B. D. Metcalf, J. S. Tukey, J. G. & Joel Huston, Damariscotta, and John Currier, Waldoboro'. Capt. E. C. Bailey, Bristol, presented fine samples of Black Hamburgs for exhibition only. Premiums and gratuities were awarded to Thomas Herbert, for fine samples of a variety known as the Sage, Black Hamburgs and native grapes, pears, &c.; Mr. Currier, for sweetwater and native grapes, pears, blackberries, tomatoes, &c.; Joel Huston, grapes; Jas. S. Tukey, Isabella grapes; B. D. Metcalf, foreign grapes; J. G. Huston, foreign grapes; Henry Kennedy, foreign grapes; Thos. Simmons, cranberries and winter apples and pears; Amos S. Hagget, golden russets; Amos Flye, cranberries; Jas. Creighton, cranberries.

Field Crops—To James G. Huston, Damariscotta, best crop corn. 1st premium; Wm. Hopkins, Newcastle, do., 2d do.; James Creighton, Warren, corn, 3d do.; J. S. Ames, Jefferson, corn, 4th do.; David Huston, 2d, Damariscotta, crop of corn, gratuity; Henry Myers, Bristol, do., gratuity; Lyman H. Winslow, Nobleboro', gratuity; Willard S. Hatch, Bristol, best crop of wheat, 1st premium; Edward R. Kaler, Waldoboro', wheat, 2d do.; Sumner Leach, Warren, Java wheat, 3d do.; Alexander Burke, Nobleboro', wheat, gratuity; Gen. Henry P. Cotton, samples of India wheat, gratuity; Edward R. Kaler, best crop of barley, 1st premium; Wm. B. Hilton, Bremen, barley, 2d do.; H. R. Myers, Bristol, oats, gratuity; Levi Russell, Jr., Whitefield, winter rye, 1st premium; Thomas J. Simmons, winter rye, 3d do.; Levi Russell, Jr., crop of beans, 2d do.; Edwin R. Kaler, pea-beans, gratuity; same on peas, 2d do.; Sumner Leach, mangold wortzel seed, gratuity; Wm. Kenniston, Boothbay, samples of very fine herds grass seed, gratuity; B. D. Metcalf, Newcastle, gratuity.

Roots and Vegetables—Levi Russell, Jr., best crop English turnips, 1st premium; B. D. Metcalf, best crop Jackson white potatoes, 1st do.; E. G. Peaslee, Alna, Russian Snowball potatoes, 2d do.; Henry Chapman, Damariscotta, cabbages, 1st do.; James G. Huston, mangold wortzel beets, 1st do.; J. W. Partridge, mangold wortzel beets, 2d do.; Andrew Huston, squash, 1st do.; Samuel Oliver, pumpkins, fifteen of which grew on one vine, and were on exhibition with the vine unbroken, 1st do.; William Hopkins, pumpkins; Edward R. Kaler, onions, 1st do.; E. W. Stetson, fine basket of onions, gratuity; Henry P. Cotton, celery, 1st do.; James S. Tukey, blue top turnips, gratuity.

West Somerset Society.

The following are the principal premiums awarded at the Show and Fair of the Society, held on the 2d and 3d days of October last:

Neat Stock.

Town Teams—Oxen, 1st premium to town of Madison; 2d do., Anson; 3d do., Embden. Steers, 1st premium, Anson.

Working Oxen—1st premium to John J. Holway; 2d do., Cephas Sally; 3d do., Elam Stevens.

Matched Oxen—1st premium to Sam'l W. Tinkham; 2d do., Nathan Weston; 3d do., W. H. Thurston.

Draft Oxen—1st premium to Nathan Weston; 2d do., Wm. B. Merry; 3d do., S. W. Tinkham. Honorable mention of oxen of J. J. Holway, not entered for the premium for drawing.

Steers—3-year-olds. 1st premium to Webster Reed; 2d do., Cyrus Bryant; 3d do., Elijah Hilton. 2-year-olds, 1st premium to Henry O. Beale; 2d do., Elijah Hilton; 3d do., John Gray. 1-year-old, Wm. Houghton; 2d do., H. O. Beale; 3d do., Nathan Weston. Steer calves, 1st do., W. H. Pease; 2d do., Elijah Hilton.

Bulls—1st premium, to W. V. Sturdevant; 2d do., Wm. Houghton. Bull calves, 1st do., Wm. W. Waugh.

Cows and Heifers—Stock cows, 1st premium to Wm. Houghton; 2d do., Sam'l W. Tinkham; 3d do., Elijah Hilton. *Milch Cows*—1st premium to Jas. M. Savage; 2d do., W. W. Pease; 3d do., W. W. Waugh; gratuity, G. C. Getchell; honorable mention is made of a cow belonging to John Gray. *Heifers*—3-year-olds, 1st premium, Elijah Hilton; 2d do., Wm. W. Waugh. 2-year-olds, 1st premium to R. Collins; 2d do., Wm. W. Waugh; 3d do., Wm. Houghton. 1-year-old. 1st premium to Wm. Pullen; 2d do., Elijah Hilton. *Heifer Calves*—1st premium, G. C. Getchell.

Horses.

Breeding Mares and Colts—1st premium, Albert Williams; 2d do., Wm. W. Waugh; 3d do., Lyman Greaton. *3-Year-Old-Colts*—1st premium, Richard Caswell; 2d do., O. H. McFadden; 3d do., L. S. Mantor. *1-Year-Old-Colts*—1st premium, Elijah Hilton; 2d do., Lyman Greaton.

Sheep.

1st premium, S. W. Tinkham, $3,00. Lambs, 1st premium, Wm. Gammage, Jr., 2,00; 2d do., S. W. Smith, 1,50; 3d do., T. H. Spaulding, 1,00. Bucks, 1st premium, Nathan Weston, $2,00; 2d do., T. F. Houghton, 1,50; 3d do., Thos. Stevens, 1,00.

Butter, Cheese and Bread.

Butter—1st premium, Mrs. D. Elder, $1,00; 2d do., Mrs. Wm. Gammage, 50c. *Cheese*—1st premium, Mrs. Wm. Gammage, $1,00; 2d do., Nathan Weston, 50c. *Bread*—Best loaf flour bread, Mrs. J. Caswell, 50c. Best loaf brown bread, Melvina Patterson.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Cheap Cotton by Free Labor.

A pamphlet on this subject, written by "A Cotton Manufacturer," said to be Edward Atkinson, the Treasurer of the Indian Orchard Mills, has just been published in this city. The author attempts to show three things, viz., "that labor upon cotton culture may be performed by whites with perfect ease and safety; that it will yield a larger return to the small cultivator than almost any other agricultural product of this country; and that free labor upon cotton is an absolute necessity to enable this country to maintain its hold upon the cotton markets of Europe." The proof of the first proposition seems conclusive. In an analysis of the census of 1850, made by De Bow, the total force engaged upon the cotton plantations was estimated at 900,000, of whom 100,000 were *free whites*, and 800,000 slaves. This estimate is about the same as that made in 1852, under the direction of the U. S. government. It thus appears, according to the leading Southern statistician, that one-ninth of the cotton cultivation of 1850 was performed by white laborers. An analysis of the same census also exhibits the fact that in the Slave States there were 800,000 free whites over fifteen years of age employed exclusively in agriculture, and over one million exclusively in out-door labor. Mr. Russell, the London *Times'* correspondent, in his letters from the South, stated that the ditching on the Houmas plantation, of which there is a great amount, was performed exclusively by Irish navvies, the work being too severe for African thews. Olmsted's works on the South contain abundance of corroborative testimony. The success of the Germans in Texas in raising cotton by their own labor would be sufficient, if there were no other. But the above facts seem to establish the feasibility of producing cotton by white labor.

As regards the profitableness of cotton culture, when pursued on a small scale, as our New England agriculture is generally conducted, the evidence is favorable, although not so full and decisive. The land required for cotton culture is a light sandy loam, easily worked, the plowing being done with a light plow driven by one or two mules at a quick walk; the cultivation similar to that of corn, and as capable of being carried on by improved machinery. During the period of extreme heat little attention is required, and the planter merely watches the growth of his crop. The work of picking requires nimble fingers and close attention, and is continued through the cool autumn, and in favorable seasons far into the winter. According to the statistics compiled by order of Congress in 1852, the average product of cotton for each able-bodied negro, was eight bales of 450 pounds each, per annum, at the same time cultivating corn enough for support; and this under the loose and impoverishing system of cultivation pursued at the South. The value of this cotton is estimated at 10 cents per pound, net, or $360, and the profit of the planter, after deducting interest on the cost of the slave and the expense of keeping him, (reckoned by the author at $240,) is $120. The free white laborer, it is contended, and rightly, no doubt, will produce a larger amount of cotton than this, say 10 or more bales, and with the above data the reader can make an estimate for himself. The author of the pamphlet puts the matter thus:

"What intelligent farmer will deny his ability, with one able-bodied assistant, good horses and tools, to cultivate 40 acres of light sandy loam in corn and wheat? At the West a man and boy can cultivate 100 acres in corn; and when corn is worth $1 at the South, it can be afforded at 25 cents at the West.

Then let him suppose himself upon Texas cotton lands, the best in the world, producing 500 pounds clean cotton to the acre. He will put 20 acres in cotton, and if he be blessed with a reasonable family of children, he will require very little extra assistance to pick it. He will pick 10,000 pounds of cotton, and will for some years to come, be certain of receiving at least 10 cents net, after paying all expenses of sale—$1000 annual income from one-half his land.

Any one who doubts that his other 20 acres will yield wheat, corn or other products sufficient for the food of his family, may have his doubts removed by reading Olmsted's Texas Journey."

A case is cited where a farmer in Texas, with the aid of his two boys, one 16 and the other 12 years of age, raised twenty-two bales of cotton, besides sufficient breadstuffs for his family, and that in a bad season. In addition to the value of the cotton itself, there is a further sum of about $15 which may be obtained from every five hundred pounds, from the sale of the cotton seed for making oil and oil cake.

Upon the third and last point—the necessity of free labor in order to keep pace with the increasing demand for cotton—the author quotes from Mr. De Bow to prove that a high price for cotton makes an increase of production impossible. The quotation is as follows:

"The general idea used to be that the only limitation to the production of cotton was the proper climate and soil, and that of course there was scarcely any limit in the United States. But this is a great mistake. The great limit to the production is labor. Whenever cotton rises to ten cents, labor becomes too dear to increase production rapidly."

The writer also makes the calculation that for every mill of 40,000 spindles established at the North, (costing $900,000) an investment of $1,-550,000 in negroes, lands, tools, &c., is required to be made at the South in order to supply it with cotton. During the last two years we have erected mills containing 400,000 spindles, and England has added 2,000,000 spindles to her number. The writer says:

"What is the result? The cotton spinners have paid a price for cotton which has caused a constant drain upon the slave-breeding States for good field-hands at $1200 each, and yet have been, year after year, at the mercy of the weather, well assured that only in a favorable season could cotton enough be raised to supply their wants.

By the statistics of the increase in the slave population previously given, the total increase appears to be 748,324 from 1850 to 1860, equal to 23 35-100 per cent. This per centage, applied to the eight principal cotton States, would have given an increase of 422,464; but their actual increase has been 613,096—thereby proving the transfer from the slave-breeding States of 190,632.

The enormous increase in the crops of cotton in the latter half of the decade proves this transfer to have been principally made then, and to have been mainly composed of able-bodied field hands of an average value of not less than $900 each. The transfer, therefore, represents a capital of $171,568,800 in human chattels alone.

The thing was working its own cure; the profit was becoming so great that free labor must have been used more and more, no matter what the idea of degradation connected with field labor. Slave labor could no longer supply the demand, and in this is one key to the rebellion. The slave holders knew their system to be doomed, unless they could extend slavery and re-open the slave trade."

To meet this necessity for free labor, the author proposes that slavery should be abolished in Texas, which contains ten million acres of the best cotton lands in the country, capable of producing ten to fifteen millions bales of cotton, and throw the State open to the competition of free labor. The State has but 180,000 slaves, to purchase which, at $500 each, would cost but $90-000,000.—*Boston Journal.*

About Turkeys.

Who that has any savory recollections of last Thanksgiving Day, or of Christmas, and who that knows what large profits can be made out of these birds, does not wish to try his hand at raising a brood or two this summer? Here are a few suggestions on the subject:

Experienced breeders insist that for raising good healthy broods, an old turkey is much better than a young one. A bird does not arrive at full maturity until from two to three years old.—Audubon, the great American Naturalist, says: "The third year, the male turkey may be said to be an adult, although it increases in weight and size for several years more. The females at the age of four, are in full beauty." It is well known that when farmers have killed off their old birds, and raised their broods successively from young gobblers and pullets, the progeny has grown smaller every year. Chicks so raised are tenderer, and more likely to die off from cold and exposure. Hence the frequent remark from sagacious breeders, that you might as well think of improving your flock of sheep by breeding them from lambs, instead of vigorous, mature sheep. As a general rule, the cock and hen should be three years old and upward, and the two of different breeds. Every year, the earliest hatched, most vigorous, and best formed young birds should be selected for future breeders, and the others killed off when wanted.

During the fall and winter, turkeys need only moderate feeding, but as spring opens, let the amount be increased, especially during laying time. Considerable pains should be taken at this last period, to tame them. After they have laid their first litter—say fifteen to twenty-five eggs—break up their nests, but do it without their knowledge. Continue to feed and cosset them, and in a fortnight's time, they will begin to lay again. It is thought a good practice to turn over the eggs once or twice a week. When they have laid their second nest full, and show a disposition to set, let them do so. Put their first lot of eggs under a common hen, at the same time; and when they are hatched, give the chicks to the turkey-mother, who will take care of both broods. The turkeys should be hatched by the middle of June, or first of July, at the latest, so as to have them pretty strong before frosty weather sets in.

Considerable pains will need to be taken with the young broods. At first, they should be kept in a shed, or on a barn floor, where they will be warm and dry. For the first few days, give them hard boiled eggs grated fine. Then add to the eggs, some curd of sour milk. Then, afterward, for variety, feed a little stale bread crumbs.—When they are a month old, give them Indian meal mixed with warm water. Set pans of sour milk where they can get a daily sip, if they like. Until they are ten days old, they should be housed at night, and let out during the day. When about a fortnight old, if the weather is then warm and settled, it is an excellent plan to make a large pen, a rod square, of boards sixteen inches wide, and keep the brood in that until they are able to fly over it. After that, they will take care of themselves, only they should be fed once a day to keep them from roving too far and too long from home.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Wintering Bees.

The following remarks on this subject, are from T. B. Minor, author of the "Bee-Keeper's Manual:"

The great draw-back to successful bee-culture, is the loss they sustain in the winter. Independent of some general remarks recently made on this subject, we will now add a few suggestions.

In all latitudes south of New York city, where the snow seldom fails to last over a day or two, we think the hives may as well remain out upon their stands, as the weather in such climates is not so cold as to do them much injury. Bees, when the hives are prosperous, will stand a few days of very severe cold weather, provided that the sun shines warm enough, once a week, to warm the hives, and cause the frost which accumulates at the tops of the combs to melt and run down.

It is a good plan, when hives are left all winter upon their stands, to remove the small boxes in supers, and fill the upper sections of the hives with fine hay, packed in rather closely. We now refer to any hive that is constructed in two parts, or those that have doors in their backs to allow a set of small boxes to be slid in, in which the bees stow their surplus honey. The moisture generated by the bees will ascend through the holes leading to the supers, and become collected in the hay. In the spring it will be found in a wet and slightly mouldy condition, and may be thrown out as waste litter.

Some apiarians bore an inch hole near the tops of their hives, in order to allow the moisture to pass away. We never approved of this plan, as a vast deal of cold air must be constantly circulating up through the hives.

All hives left out upon their stands in winter, should either be raised up to allow a circulation of air beneath them, or once in three or four days the dead bees around the passage ways should be cleared away, as an accumulation of bees at the entrances in the winter will sometimes become saturated with the melting snow or rain, and close up the passages by freezing, which will smother the bees when they have no other means of ventilation. A long goose-quill is an excellent thing to run into the passages to remove the dead bees.

We recommend the placing of short pieces of boards, a foot wide, up against the hives, so as to prevent the sun shining into the passage-ways, which always, in mild weather, causes the bees to leave their hives, and many become chilled, on alighting upon buildings, fences, &c., and never return. But more especially is great loss caused, when the ground is covered with snow, and the warm rays of the sun draw forth the bees in large numbers, to become dazzled by the reflection of the sun upon the snow, and fall down and die.

In Central New York such management is seldom necessary, owing to the continual hazy or cloudy weather from December to April.

The Cast Iron Plow.

Fifty years ago the only implement in common use for the tillage of the soil were the plow, the harrow and the roller. These were of the most primitive construction and had few features in common with the modern implements bearing the same name. In the barn the flail still maintained its place; winnowing machines were here and there to be seen; but the threshing machine, the drill, the scarifier, now to be found upon every well cultivated farm, though not absolutely unknown, were regarded generally as objects of curiosity rather than of use.

It was about the year 1783, when farming was in much the same condition as it had been from time immemorial, and when the state of the country and the habits of the farmer forbade rapid means of communication between the inhabitants of one district and those of another, that Robert Ransome, then living at Yarmouth, commenced devoting his mechanical ability to the improvement of plows. The first part of this implement which claimed his attention was the plowshare.

Up to that period it had been made in wrought iron; for no method having been discovered of making cast iron sufficiently hard to endure the work, there was no other alternative to the farmer but to use a material which, if not harder, at least admitted of frequent sharpening by the blacksmith. It was in the year 1785, up to which period there had only been seven patents ever granted by the English Government for the manufacture of plows or other parts, that Robert Ransome took out his first patent for a method of tempering cast iron plow-shares; and this was followed by a succession of improvements until, in the year 1803, he patented the process by which plow-shares in cast iron are produced with the under side as hardened steel, and the upper side of the original softness of iron. This plowshare, in spite of the difficulties of transit, became rapidly diffused throughout the eastern counties of England, and subsequently spread over the whole island, superseding, on account of its cheapness and advantage to the farmer, the old wrought iron share. We have dwelt rather at length upon this patent, because its original success was the foundation of the subsequent business now carried on at the Orwell Works, Ipswich, which has increased until the factory covers nearly thirteen acres of ground with its workshops and yards, and gives continuous employment to upward of 1,100 men and boys, of whom more than 400 are engaged in the manufacture of plows only. In the year 1808, Robert Ransome took out a third patent for the wheel plow; the leading feature of which was, that the working parts were easily removable and renewable by the plowman in the field without requiring the intervention of the blacksmith. Plows made on this patent, and each possessing such peculiar modifications as the customs and usages of different localities demanded, rapidly spread throughout the kingdom; and in the year 1839, at the first meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Oxford, although no provision had been made in the early constitution of the Society for promoting the implement manufactures of the kingdom, and no inducement in the shape of medals or prizes was offered, "the Ransomes," to use the words recorded in the Society's Journal, "sent up their wagons laden with more than six tuns of machinery and implements, the superior manufacture and the variety of which commanded universal approbation, and amongst which were a variety of plows of superior construction."—*London Ironmonger.*

Toads and Bees.

We had been watching the work of fifty swarms of bees which stood on the edge of a locust grove, as they came sweeping down to their Langstroth homes.

"Wonderful workers!" said I.

"Yes, they are that—and how they do travel! I believe they have a range here of a circle of at least twenty miles which they glean. And yet you would hardly believe that these lively bees, armed as they are, are the victims of great, clumsy, black, filthy toads?"

"I have seen it so asserted, but have no further evidence that toads eat bees."

"Well, they do. I did not believe it; but I met an old gentleman at a Fair who told me to kill all toads I caught about bee-hives—said they ate bees—I determined to know. Last year at bee-swarming, I was watching my bees, and saw a large fat scamp of a black warty toad near the hives. There were a good many bees on the ground, about on the grass where I had just hived a swarm. I determined to watch Mr. Toad, though with little faith that I should prove him guilty.

Pretty soon I saw him show signs of animation. He gave one or two pretty good jumps in the direction of the bees, then began to crawl, like a pointer after a prairie chicken, until he got within three or four inches of the bee, when smack! went his chops, and the bee was gone! 'My stars!' thought I, 'Is it possible that fellow took a bee then?' 'Now hold still,' says I, 'just let me watch you a little longer, my fellow.' I waited and watched. Pretty soon snap! went, and another bee was gone, and I saw the fellow take up a half dozen in that manner. I tell you my dander was getting up by this time, and I up with a piece of board and keeled the fellow over, and out with my knife and ripped open his pouch of a stomach, and am willing to take my oath that I took *fifty-two bees!*—whole bees, mind you, beside the partially digested ones. There was nothing but bees in the stomach."

"Now sir, none of those black dirty rascals stay about my bees. The thing ought to be generally known. Why, they destroy two or three small colonies in a season. If any one doubts the assertion that toads eat bees, let them cut open the first one they find about a hive. I have cut open a great many since, and have never found one that did not have bees in his stomach, and little else.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Leaf Crop.

This very valuable crop is too often entirely overlooked. Multitudes of farmers have yet to gather their first leaf of harvest. Gardeners very generally appreciate the value of this article, and where it is accessible, it enters into their most valuable composts. Most farmers are so situated that they can gather leaves in large quantities and would readily do it, if they knew how well it would pay.

Chemical analysis shows that the leaves of plants are rich in fertilizing matter, much richer than the wood. Eleven per cent. of the leaves of the elm are ashes, while the wood only gives two per cent. Other trees show a still greater difference. The constant growth of forests even upon poor land, is doubtless owing to the annual deposit of leaves upon the surface of the earth.—These having drawn fertilizing matter from the subsoil through the roots, deposit it on the surface where it is available. Every one has noticed the rank growth of grass, where leaves have been burned or allowed to decay. They are valuable to the farmer for bedding before they go into the compost heap. Nothing is better for the sty or the stable, than a good leaf bed. The time of rustling leaves has come in the garden, upon the lawn, in the orchard, and in the forest. Let them be gathered as the last of the harvest.—*Am Agriculturist.*

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. H. P. Weeks will call upon subscribers in Lincoln and Knox Counties during the month of November.

Mr Warren Fuller will call upon subscribers in Somerset.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The recent change in the proprietorship of the Maine Farmer makes it *absolutely necessary* that all indebted to this Office for subscriptions, advertising or job work, should make immediate payment. Agents and others having collections in their hands on account of the *Farmer* are also requested to make returns of the same forthwith.

Reading for the Soldiers.

We will send a copy of the *Maine Farmer* to the address of any soldier of the army, for $1,25 per year in advance.

Any person desirous of furnishing a copy to a friend, can do so by remitting us the amount, with the name of the soldier, the number of his regiment and the letter of his company and it will be regularly and safely forwarded to its destination.

The War News of the Week.

The most note-worthy event of the past week has been the sailing of the great naval expedition from Fortress Monroe. The most intense interest prevails throughout the country in regard to the success of the movement. The weather for the four days succeeding its departure on the 29th ult. was very favorable, but the violent northeast storm commencing on Saturday last, has caused much anxiety for its safety. A telegraphic despatch dated Baltimore, 2d inst., states that a vessel which arrived at that port passed the fleet on Wednesday night off Cape Hatteras. The weather was remarkably fine at that time, and the vessels were moving finely. The storm commenced this side of Hatteras and the Captain of the vessel thinks the vessels of the expedition made a fine trip. He thinks they escaped the storm.

No official announcement has been made of the precise destination of the expedition. It is shrewdly hinted, however, that South Carolina will have the distinguished honor of receiving it upon her shores. The town of Beaufort in that State is the precise point mentioned. This is a small but old town situated on an arm of the sea called Port Royal, Royal River, sixteen miles from the ocean, from fifty to sixty miles W. S. W. of Charleston, and about twenty-five miles almost directly north of Savannah. It has a population of one thousand, and a harbor capacious enough to accommodate our whole blockading fleet. It is only ten miles from the railroad connecting Charleston and Savannah. The distance from Fortress Monroe is less than five hundred miles, and the place could easily be reached and a landing effected by Friday night. It is to be hoped that the stars and stripes are at this moment triumphantly floating over the "sacred soil" of South Carolina.

The retirement of Lieut. Gen Scott from the command of the armies of the republic, after a service of more than a half a century, on account of increasing years and infirmities, is an event which will create a profound impression throughout the country. Gen. Scott has attained the advanced age of 75 years and 5 months. His military service extends back to 1808, when at the age of only 22, he was appointed captain of Artillery. By a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 15th 1845, the office of Lieutenant General—held only by Washington before—was revived and conferred upon General Scott, to take effect from March 29, 1847, and to expire when vacated by its recipient.

The supreme command of the army has been devolved upon Gen. McClellan. To him the American people now look for a military leadership, which shall justify the confidence so generously reposed in his ability and patriotism.

From Missouri we have intelligence of the occupation of Springfield by Gen. Fremont. Conflicting accounts are received of Price's movements. A despatch from St. Louis states that he intends to make a stand at Neosho, in the Southwestern corner of Missouri, and give Fremont battle. Another from Jefferson City gives the report of a scout just arrived at head quarters, that Price was at Neosho on the 27th ult., with about 14,000 troops and 5000 Indians, and that they were in full retreat to Arkansas.

The report of Fremont's removal from the command of the army of the West is again revived. It is stated that nearly a week ago a special messenger lett Washington with a letter to General Fremont, ordering him to transfer his command to Gen. Hunter until his successor is especially designated.

No movement whatever is reported during the week by the army of the Potomac. The rebel batteries on the river, however, have been somewhat troublesome, almost entirely blocking up the passage of federal vessels.

From Kentucky we have nothing this week of special importance. It is said to be no secret that our troops are advancing toward Cumberland Gap, or that we shall soon have a column in front of Bowling Green—sufficient, if energetically conduct, to advance on Nashville.

Good Things from the City Farm. Mr. L. B. Lawton the Overseer of our city Almshouse farm, has brought us specimens of the good things raised there this summer. Among them are some splendid apples—such as Baldwins, Talman Sweetings and a variety he calls "Pippins;" California Potatoes, three of which weighed 6lbs.; one of the flat turnips weighing 9lbs 5oz and girting 29½ inches; a Mangel Wurtzel girting 23½ inches and 21 inches in length, weighing 17lbs., which grew on the top of a ledge in soil only six inches deep.

Such are some of the good things grown on the city farm. If these are among the products of a "poor farm" what ought we to expect from some of the good farms we could mention. Perhaps the proprietors of some of them will allow us to inform our readers.

Wool Quotations. The demand in Boston last week for domestic wool was quite active, but as holders asked a further advance, transactions were limited. Sales of 250,000 lbs. fleece at 46 to 50c, and including small lots of pulled at 45 to 55c for No. 1 and extra. The transactions in foreign have been 1800 bales South American, Mediterranean, Cape and East Indian on private terms, and some lots of California at 30 to 35c. cash.

The Biggest Yet. Our friend Hamilton of Dexter, must hide his diminished (potato) head. J. Nutting, Esq., the Postmaster at South Parkman, avouches the fact that S. Leighton Esq., of that place brought to his office on the 28th of October a potato weighing 4 lbs. 15 ounces. Nobody tells so big a story as this, and accordingly Mr. Leighton is entitled to the palm.

A Turnip. Mr. John A. Rockwood has left at the Post office in Belgrade, an English flat turnip, which girts 39½ inches, and weighs 19 lbs. This beats the big turnip which our neighbor of the *Age* has on exhibition, girting 37 inches and weighing 18 lbs.

Corn Phenomenon. Mr. J. N. Wade of this city, brought into our office last week, a single stalk of corn, containing 17 well developed ears.

Dedication. The Freewill Baptist Church, at Hallowell, is to be dedicated to Divine service, on Thursday afternoon of this week at 2 o'clock.

The Great Naval Expedition.

The long-talked of naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe on Tuesday morning last. Up to the date of sailing, no information had been made public in regard to its destination. Not even the prying and ubiquitous newspaper reporters, who find out every thing which is going to happen, have been able to obtain even an inkling upon the subject. The secret was entrusted only to the principal officers of the expedition, and it has been kept as no other important secret of the government has been since the commencement of the war. It is to be hoped that the rebels have been kept in equal ignorance, and that the first intimation, on their part, of its destination will be the terrible blow inflicted upon some weak or exposed point of the Confederate coast. It is not unlikely that we may be able to give some definite information of the results of the expedition in this number of the paper.

The expedition consists, in all, of eighty vessels. Of these, three are steam frigates, six others are sailing men-of-war, twenty-six are gunboats, twelve ferry-boats, and thirty steam and six sailing transports. Not less than five hundred surf boats are taken to land the troops.

The naval part of the expedition is under command of Commodore J. F. Dupont, of New Jersey. The fleet captain is Commander Chas. H. Davis, of Massachusetts, and the flag lieutenant is Lieut. J. W. Preston, a Canadian by birth, but now a citizen of Illinois. Capt. L. M. Goldsborough, who is in command of the northern half of the Atlantic blockading squadron, will also take an active part in aiding the expedition. The steam frigates and sailing men-of-war, number 326 guns. The gun-boats generally carry a 11-inch Dahlgren forward, and are armed besides with one rifled gun and from two to four 24-pounders. The ferry-boats are capable of carrying from five hundred to nine hundred men, and are generally armed with six guns each. All the transports are fully armed, and have a crew on board to work the guns. The Atlantic blockading squadron will also co-operate in promoting the objects of the expedition.

The land force consists of between 15,000 and 20,000 men, under the command of Gen. Thos. W. Sherman. This force is divided into three brigades, which are commanded respectively by Gen. E. L. Viele, Gen. Isaac I. Stevens and Gen. Horatio Gates Wright. Gen. Viele's brigade consists of the New Hampshire Third, Col. E. D. Fellows; New York Forty-sixth, Col. Rosa; New York Forty-seventh, Col. Moore; New York Forty-eighth, Col. Berry; and the Maine Eighth, Col. Lee Strickland. The brigade of Col. Stevens consists of the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, Colonel Benjamin Christy; Michigan Eighth, Colonel William M. Fenton; New York Seventy-ninth, and the Roundhead Pennsylvania, Col. Daniel Leasure. General Wright's brigade consists of the New Hampshire Fourth, Col. Thos. Whipple; Connecticut Sixth, Col. John L. Chatfield; Connecticut Seventh, Col. A. H. Ferry; and the Maine Ninth, Col. Rishworth Rich.

In addition to the above, the following forces also form a portion of the expedition:—The Seventh and Eighth Wisconsin, an engineer battalion five hundred strong, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Serrill; the Massachusetts Twenty-first, Col. Augustus Morse, and the famous light battery known as Sherman's, now commanded by Captain Hamilton, and consisting of six guns, and one hundred and forty men, and one hundred and twenty horses. All the best pilots belonging to New York, have been taken, and also a number of skilful and trusty coasting captains from Cape Cod and along shore.

Of horses the expedition has nearly fifteen hundred. A great number of army transportation wagons are provided, over and above those which belong to each regiment, and which the troops took away with them, Extra camp equipage of every description is also provided, and a great number of extra arms and infantry equipments. To drive the extra transport wagons, the government enlisted in New York, nearly two hundred professional stage drivers. A curious item in the stores carried by the expedition consists of several hundred footballs. These were put on board for the exercise of such portions of the army as may remain in garrison as the point where a landing is made, and where defences will of course be at once erected.

The following is a portion of the order of Gen. Sherman, in regard to the debarkation of the troops on arrival of the expedition at its destination. It will be seen that the brigade of Gen. Wright, to which the Ninth Maine Regiment, Col. Rich, is attached, will have the dangerous honor of making the first landing upon the enemy's coast:

"The General Commanding announces to the Expeditionary Corps that *it is intended to make a descent upon the enemy's coast*, and probably under circumstances which will demand the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepidity on the part of every officer and man of his command.

On the approach of the transports to the place of disembarkation, each Brigade Commander will anchor his transports as near each other as practicable, and will at the proper time, superintend the disembarkation of his brigade. The surf boats and other means of disembarkation at hand are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men.

The disembarkment will be made in three lines. The first line will be the brigade of Gen Wright, flanked by two sections of Hamilton's Light Battery, accompanied by the squad of Regular Sappers and Miners, two companies of Serrell's Volunteer Engineers, and a sufficient supply of intrenching tools and sand bags. The second line will be under Gen. Stevens, and, if necessary, accompanied by a section of Hamilton's Battery, and two field pieces, to be manned by a company of the Third Rhode Island Regiment. The reserve will be composed of Gen. Viele's brigade, the remaining portion of Serrell's Volunteer Engineers, and the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and will be disposed of according to circumstances.

The boats of not only each company, but of each regiment and brigade, will land abreast, as far as practicable, and in the order of battle. The utmost effort will be made to effect the landing in that order.

The general officers and commanders of battalions, &c., will be furnished in time with the plan of descent and the particular order of battle. It is probable that the first line will have to conquer the ground on which to establish itself, and if opposed by greatly superior numbers to maneuver and probably to momentarily intrench. If not seriously opposed, the first line, after overcoming immediate difficulties, will continue to drive backward the enemy, but will not venture beyond supporting distance from the shore, before the landing of the General commanding, or without his special orders."

The Blind and Deaf of Maine. In addition to the liberal annual expenditure by the State for the care and safe keeping of insane patients, considerable expense is incurred in behalf of the indigent blind and deaf and dumb. Maine has now eight benefiiciaries in the Perkins Institute for the blind at South Boston. The State pays $200 each towards their board and tuition. The State also has 34 beneficiaries—22 males and 12 females—at the American Asylum for the deaf and dumb in Hartford, Ct., for each of whom it pays $100 per year. The actual cost of supporting and teaching each is about $180 per year, but the income of the Institution pays the balance. Thus the 42 blind and dumb persons supported by Maine cost the State $5000 annually.

Maine State Seminary. The Annual Catalogue of this flourishing Institution has been received. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1861, the catalogue shows that there have been in attendance upon the institution as pupils, Gentlemen, 171; Ladies, 100. The different terms run as follows: Winter, 69; spring, 164; summer, 101; fall, 117. Rev. Oren B. Cheney is the Principal of the Board of Instruction, aided by an able corps of Assistants.

Military Matters in Maine.

The Cavalry Regiment of Col. Goddard numbered on Monday 1078 in camp and 1032 horses. Purchases are already made sufficient to complete the full complement of horses. The men are not yet furnished with their uniforms, and very few of the equipments for the horses have been sent in. The delay in supplying the men with comfortable overcoats exposes them, at this inclement season, to severe hardships. The clothing contractors, or whoever may be delinquent in this matter, need a sharp reminder of their duty, and we hope the authorities at head quarters will see that this shameful neglect of the comfort and necessities of the soldiers is promptly overhauled and the proper corrective applied.

The following is a nearly complete list of the Field, Staff and Company officers of the Regiment.

Field and Staff Officers.

John Goddard, Cape Elizabeth, Colonel.
Thomas Hight, U. S. Army, Lt. Colonel.
Samuel H. Allen, Thomaston, Major.
David P. Stowell, Canton, do.
Calvin S. Douty, Dover, do.
Benj. F. Tucker, U. S. Army, Adjutant.
Edward M. Patten, Portland, Quartermaster.
Geo. M. Colby, Richmond, Surgeon.
G. W. Haley, Eastport, Assistant Surgeon.

Company Officers.

Company A—Capt. Warren L. Whitney, Newbury; 1st Lieut. Sidney W. Thaxter, Bangor: 2d Lieut. — —.

Company B—Capt. Jona. P. Cilley, Thomaston; 1st Lieut. Wm. T. Coleman; 2d Lieut. Frank M. Cutler, Union.

Company C—Capt. Robt. F. Dyer, Augusta; 1st Lt. Dudley F. Haines, Readfield; 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Kimball, Gardiner.

Company D—Capt. Chas. H. Smith, Eastport; 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Spurling, Orland; 2d Lieut. Wm. Montgomery, Bucksport.

Company E—Capt. B. H. Putnam, Houlton; 1st Lt. John H. Goddard, Cape Elizabeth; 2d Lieut. Osco A. Ellis, Lincoln.

Company F—Capt. Nathan Mayhew, Portland; 1st Lieut. Stephen Boothby, do.; 2d Lieut. Jarvis C. Stevens, do.

Company G—Capt. Augustus J. Burbank, Lewiston; 1st Lieut. Zebulon R. Blethen, do.; 2d Lieut. Isaac G. Virgin, Dixfield.

Company H—Capt. G. J. Summat, U. S. Aarmy; 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Baker, Skowhegan; 2d Lieut. — —.

Company I—Capt. Louis O. Cowan, Biddeford; 1st Lieut. Paul Chadbourn, Waterboro; 2d Lieut. Frank W. Pray, Shapleigh.

Company K—Capt. Geo. Prince, Bath; 1st Lieut. Geo. Cary, Houlton; 2d Lt. John D. Myrick, Augusta.

Company L—Capt. R. B. Jennings, Farmington; 1st Lieut. Constantine Taylor, U. S. Army; 2d Lieut. Geo. Weston, Oldtown.

Company M—Capt. Geo. M. Brown, Bangor; 1st Lt. John C. C. Bowen, U. S. Army; 2d Lieut. Evans Pillsbury, Guilford.

The Eleventh Regiment of Infantry Col. J. C. Caldwell, now numbers 900 men in camp, and recruits sufficient to fill up its complement of 1000 will be ordered in this week. The regiment will leave for the seat of war on Monday next. Col. Caldwell is indefatigable in his efforts to promote the comfort and efficiency of his command, and he is ably seconded by his officers. It will be decidedly the best drilled regiment yet sent from Maine—a credit and honor to the State.

We published last week a list of the Field and Staff officers. The following are the Company officers of the regiment.

Company A—Capt. Woodbury S. Pennell, Portland; 1st Lieut. Eli B. Bean, Parsonsfield; 2d Lieut. Randall Libby, 2d, Porter.

Company B—Capt. Wm. H. Kimball, Augusta; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel W. Cole, do.; 2d do. Jas. H. Albee, do.

Company C—Capt. Robert F. Campbell, Cherryfield; 1st. Lieut. Geo. W. Seavey, East Machias; 2d Lieut. J. W. West, do.

Company D—Capt. Leonard P. Harvey, Weston; 2d Lieut. John D. Stanwood, Springfield; 2d do. Gibson S. Rudge do.

Company E—Capt. Sam'l B. Shaw, Bangor; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Wiswell, Holden; 2d Lieut. Francis W. Sabine, Bangor.

Company F—Capt. Geo. W. Tukey, Portland; 1st Lieut. Jona. M. Beal, do.; 2d Lieut. Sam'l G. Sewall, Augusta.

Company G—Capt. Winslow P. Spofford, Dedham; 1st Lieut. Chas. E. Illsley, Harrison; 2d Lieut. John S. Dodge, Tremont.

Company H—Capt. Nelson T. Smith, Brownville; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Fuller, Corinth; 2d Lieut. —— ——.

Company I—Capt. John Pomeroy, Bancroft; 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Foster, Orono; 2d Lieut. Simeon H. Merrill, Bridgton.

Company K—Capt. Jona. A. Hill, Stetson; 1st Lieut. Melville M. Folsom, Newburgh; 2d Lieut. Gilbert G. Mudgett, do.

The Company of Sharp Shooters, is filled up to its maximum of 100 members, and the following officers have been appointed to command: Jas. D. Fessenden, Portland, Captain; Jacob McClure, Rockland, 1st Lieutenant; Silas C. Barker, Augusta, 2d Lieutenant. The test of qualification has been most rigidly applied to the members of this company, and it is believed that no State in the Union can furnish a more atheletic and active body of men or more accomplished marksmen. As soon as they are uniformed and equipped they will be sent forward to join one of Col. Berdan's regiments of Sharp Shooters. Doubtless they will give a good account of themselves to the enemy.

The 12th Regiment, Col. Shepley, is rapidly filling up, and the men are being sent into camp at Portland. The Portland *Advertiser* states that the rolls of the regiment already show 900 enlisted men.

Enlistments to the 13th Regiment, Col. Neal Dow, are progressing satisfactorily, at the various recruiting stations, and the men have already commenced assembling in camp. We understand that the regiment will be quartered at the U. S. Arsenal in this city. The buildings are well adapted for barracks and will be much more comfortable for the men during the approaching cold weather than the tents can possibly be made.

Gov. Washburn has appointed the officers of the 14th Regiment as follows; Lt. Col. F. S. Nickerson of the 4th, Colonel; Major A. Hayden of Eastport, Lt. Colonel; T. W. Porter of Bangor, Major. We understand recruiting for this regiment will immediately commence.

Great Transfer of Prisoners. The State prisoners hitherto incarcerated at Fort Lafayette, New York, together with some seven hundred prisoners of war, captured at Hatteras and elsewhere, were on Thursday last transferred to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. Among the prisoners are Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, who on his last visit to Boston was received with a national salute, Chas. J. Faulkner, Ex-Minister to France, Mayor Brown of Baltimore, the members of the Maryland Legislature, Marshal Kane of Baltimore, Col. Pegram, taken prisoner in Western Virginia by Gen. McClellan, Commodore Barron, Col. Morton and forty-two officers from Hatteras, Col. Tyler of the rebel army, and a host of equally notorious individuals. The only persons from Maine are Robert Elliot of Freedom, and C. F. Sargent of Yarmouth. There is also Benj. J. Longley, of New Orleans, who some eight years since was the proprietor of the express between Portland and Boston.

Musters. The military fever is reviving all over the State. During the past few weeks musters of volunteer regiments have been held in nearly every county, bidding fair to supersede every other description of holiday amusements. A correspondent of the *Kennebec Journal* states that a very successful Volunteer Muster took place at Clinton on the 15th. There were ten companies present from Detroit, Freedom, (said to have been Elliot's secession company) Clinton, North Vassalboro', Benton, Pittsfield, two from Albion, and three from Canaan, all handsomely uniformed, and with full ranks. The troops were under command of Col. Wm. E. Drummond of Winslow, assisted by Major Marston of Waterville.

The Knickerbocker for November is received. It is in all respects one of the most readable numbers of the year. Among other excellent papers is one entitled "Through the Cotton States," giving an account of a visit to South Carolina shortly after the election of President Lincoln. The Editor's Table displays the usual rich and spicy variety. R. Gilmore, New York, publisher.—Terms $3 per annum.

☞ Rev. Mr. Frothingham has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Second Unitarian Society in Portland, to take effect in December.

Retirement of Gen. Scott from Command.

The increasing infirmities of age, and the painful effects of former bodily injuries received in the service of his country have compelled Gen. Scott to ask that his name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. In his communication to the Secretary of War, he says:

"Sir:—For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain; other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by the recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret, I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy, whom I know upon much personal intercourse to be patriotic without sectional prejudices, to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty and of unrivalled activity and perseverance."

At a special meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday last, to consider Gen. Scott's request, it was decided, in consideration of his advanced age and infirmities to grant it. Accordingly the President, attended by the Cabinet, waited upon Gen. Scott at his residence, and the President read the following order:

"On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowance.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag when assailed by parricidal rebellion.

[Signed.] Abraham Lincoln.

Gen. Scott thereupon arose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also arisen, as follows:

"Mr. President: This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all the services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the remaining support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well; I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise, their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

Mr. President: You must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayers to God for this administration, and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all enemies, and that speedily."

The President and Cabinet then took leave of Gen. Scott, Mr. Lincoln giving him his hand, and saying that he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection.—Assurances were also given the General that the members of his staff will be provided for in a manner worthy of their rank and services. Accompanied by the Secretary of War and the Treasury, Gen. Scott left Washington on Saturday for New York, which he will probably make his future residence.

Gen. McClellan in Command. At the meeting of the Cabinet to consider the resignation of Gen. Scott, the choice of a successor to the command of the United States army was unanimously conferred upon Gen. McClellan. Upon assuming this great responsibility, Gen. McClellan issued the following order:

Head Quarters of the Army,
Washington, Nov. 1. 1861.

General Order No. 19.—In an accordance with General Order No. 94 from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the Armies of the United States. In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self distrust may well accompany the assumation of so vast a responsibility; but confiding in the loyalty, discipline and courage of the troops, and believing, as I do, that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices. The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation; the hero who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood; who, in more mature years, proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas; whose life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life; a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle field when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country; a citizen who, in his declining years, has given to the world the most shining instance of loyalty, disregarding all the ties of birth, and clinging still to the cause of truth and honor.

Such has been the career and character of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor, both as a man and as a soldier. While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret, the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be chrered by the success of the country, and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that will cause him to blush for us. Let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded, embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

(Signed) George B. McClellan,
Major General Commanding U. S. A.

Great Expectations. This story, the latest from the pen of Dickens, and by some thought to be his best, has been republished by Messrs. Peterson of Philadelphia, with thirty-four admirable original illustrations by McLenan of New York. Five thousand dollars was paid to the author by the American publishers for early sheets of the work, by which they were enabled to issue it from the press simultaneously with its appearance in London. They have already sold fifteen thousand copies, notwithstanding the work has been reprinted by a Boston publisher upon the "cheap and nasty" principle, and sold for 25 cents a copy. The Philadelphia edition is handsomely got up, and is sold for 50 cents in the octavo, and $1.50 in the duodecimo form. The enterprise of the Messrs. Peterson should be rewarded by the liberal patronage of the public. If the Boston edition is worth 25 cents, the Peterson's 50 cents edition is richly worth a dollar—for people can read it without injuring their eyesight. We may state in addition that the latter publishers have issued a 25 cents edition, very neatly printed, and with a portrait of the author.

The Eclectic Magazine for November. The number is illustrated by a portrait and biographical sketch of Frederic the Great. The table of contents is a most excellent one, viz.: Revolutions of English History; Edwin of Deira; Equatorial Africa and its Inhabitants; Mad Dogs and their Phenomena; The Constable of the Tower; Literature and Philosophy of the Early Christian Ascetics; History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth; Duelling in Modern Times; Gone, gone, gone; Volcanoes and their Phenomena; Madame de Krudener; Military Panics; Great Trees, &c., &c. New York, 5 Beekman street, W. H. Bidwell, editor and publisher. Terms, $5 per annum.

Latest from the Naval Expedition.

By an arrival at Fortress Monroe, we learn that the Federal Fleet was spoken off Charleston, S. C. on Saturday night last, and it was expected that a landing would be effected on the following day within 25 miles of the city.

The Storm of Sunday. We were visited on Sunday last by the most violent storm of the season. Shortly after midnight of Saturday, the wind from the northeast commenced piping up, momentarily increasing in strength and fierceness, until towards morning it blew a perfect hurricane. A heavy rain accompanied the wind, continuing almost without cessation during the entire day. We do not hear of any serious damage from the storm in this immediate vicinity; but accounts from the seaboard are full of disaster.

In Portland the storm was very disastrous. The tides rose many feet beyond their usual hight, higher as the *Argus* says, than has been known for 31 years, overflowing wharves, bridges and railroad tracks, and doing a large amount of damage to property.

The storm was equally violent in Boston and was very destructive to life as well as property. A distressing shipwreck occurred off the harbor by which 26 lives were lost. The following account of the disaster we copy from a telegraphic dispatch from Boston:

Ship Maritana, of Providence, Williams, from Liverpool for Boston, with a cargo of coal, wool and cotton, struck at midnight on Egg Rock, near Boston light, the sea making a clean breach over her. At three A. M. cut away the masts. The mizzen mast stove one boat. The remaining one was then launched, but she was stove alongside. Five of the crew then succeeded in getting on the rocks. At eight A. M. the ship went to pieces, and seven of the passengers and crew reached the rocks on a piece of the poop. The captain, mate, seven seamen and cook, were drowned, together with Mrs. Pratt and two daughters, Mr. Clark and wife, seven other passengers, a Swede, and three unknown. At noon to-day the weather cleared up and the twelve seamen were discovered clinging to Egg Rocks. The life boats were launched from Hull and they were taken off. Not a vestige of the ship remained. Several of the bodies, including that of Captain Williams, have been recovered and brought to this city.

Several other vessels were wrecked but no loss of life is reported.

The Church Militant. We learn that Rev. Mr. Haynes, of the First Baptist Church in this city, having volunteered his services to the government for the war, has been commissioned by Gov. Washburn as 1st. Lieutenant in the battery of Light Artillery now being raised in this city. Mr. Haynes is a young man of fine pulpit gifts, and is greatly esteemed in this community as a christian citizen. The society of which he is Pastor will regret to lose him, but having from the outset of the contest given his earnest counsels and prayers for the success of the federal arms, he now feels it a sacred duty to fight in their behalf, not only with the sword of the spirit, but with those carnal weapons which reason and scripture assure us may be rightly used against treason and rebellion.

Winter Boat to Bangor. Upon the withdrawal of the steamer Daniel Webster from the route between Portland and Bangor for the season, the Portland *Advertiser* states that her place will be taken by the Nelly Baker, of Boston, under command of Capt. C. W. Calden, a steamboat man of large experience, and a capital fellow. She will make two trips per week between Bangor and Portland until the closing of the river, and afterwards from Winterport, and should the experiment succeed, to continue during the winter. The trips will be made by daylight each way, but without making Boston railroad connections; and it is expected that she will begin running on Friday, the 8th of November.

Eastern Steamers for the Government. We learn that the steamer Governor, for many years, on the route between Bangor & Boston, and owned by Col. John Goddard, has been chartered by the Government as a transport for troops at $7800 per month.

The steamer Admiral, of the International steamship line, between Boston and St. Johns, has been purchased by the Government for $50,000. Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of the steamer Eastern City of the same line. The freight propeller C. W. Dexter, recently running between this city and Boston, has been purchased for the use of the Government. She was sold for $6,000.

State Teachers' Association. The Third Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in Richmond, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Thanksgiving week, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., of Monday, 18th. Able lecturers have been engaged, and teachers of experience will be present and participate in the discussions.

Members of the Convention will receive free tickets to return, over the Kennebec and Portland, and Saco & Portsmouth Railroads. Ladies in attendance will be gratuitously entertained by the citizens of Richmond.

Rumsellers in Waterville. The Waterville *Mail* states that an onslaught was made upon some of the rumsellers of that town on Saturday, 19th ult. The store of B. P. Manley was searched and a large variety of liquors seized. Mr. Manley was fined $20 and costs. On the same day some five barrels of liquors were seized by a process against Reuel Howard. The saloon of Mr. Atkins was "entered legally," but the keeper had time to dash his liquors out at the window. He was arrested and fined $20 and costs. The work of exterminating the traffic is to be continued to the end.

☞ We are glad to be able to correct the tatement made by us a week or two since, that poor work-women in this city were employed by a government contractor to make flannel shirts for the soldiers at two cents apiece. We were misinformed as to the facts. No shirts have been made in this city on government contract. The report probably grew out of the circumstance that two cents each were paid for making bed-sacks—cheap enough in all conscience, but not the "starvation price" imputed in our article.

Railroad Claim Settled. The longstanding claim of Hon. Reuel Williams of this city, against the Kennebec & Portland Railroad has been disposed of. At a meeting of the First and Second Bond-holders of the road, held at Brunswick on the 28th ult. Mr. Williams' claim, secured by mortgage upon rolling stock, and including $42,000 worth of interest coupons, were offered through Judge Rice for $110,000; and the bondholders voted to purchase the claims at that figure. The whole amount of claims thus compounded was stated by Mr. Hagar at $165,000.

Small Pox in the Eighth Regiment. We have information that the small pox appeared in the 8th Maine Regiment, while it was encamped at Annapolis, previous to its departure on the Naval expedition. The medical director of the expedition vaccinated the whole regiment, and left several cases in the Hospital in Annapolis. The disease was contracted at the hospital in Washington to which some of the troops were carelessly sent.

The Seventh Regiment. George Varney, of Bangor, late Lieut. Colonel of the Second Regiment, has been appointed to the vacant Colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment, instead of Capt. Mason, as erroneously stated by us last week.

Another Minister in the Field. Rev. T. M. Gower, of Mercer, has been commissioned by the Governor to recruit a Company of volunteers for the 13th Maine Regiment, under Col. Neal Dow.

Army Correspondence.

Letters from the 7th Regiment—No. 8.

Camp Kalorama,
Georgetown Hights, D. C., Oct. 28, 1861.

Dear Farmer: During the hurry and bustle of changing camps, marchings and counter-marchings, it is difficult for me to find time to write my accustomed letter to you, and now after a day's march I feel little like writing.

We left our old camp at Murray Hill, Baltimore, on Friday of last week, and marched direct to Camden depot, where we took the cars at three o'clock P. M. for Washington. Our ride in the rough "soldier cars" was a rough and wearisome one; but the men bore it cheerfully, inventing the most quaint amusements to beguile the time. At one time in the darkness you might have supposed the car filled with all the inhabitants of the farm-yard, besides many "varminte" from the woods—cows lowing, sheep and lambs bleating, pigs squealing, roosters crowing, &c., &c., to the infinite delight of those engaged in it; this was changed to singing; and, as we neared the Capital, and the moon rose over the eastern hills and showed us the camps around the city, and the dome of the Capitol dimly seen through the misty light, it changed into a prolonged shout. Soon we were mustered out of the cars, and marched by companies to the "Soldier's Rest," a large wooden building near the depot, built expressly for the soldiers. Here, at midnight we were served with hot coffee, very nice and refreshing, and then we lay down on our blankets for a comfortable sleep till daybreak.

In the morning we arose and refreshed ourselves with a bath, for which there were admirable conveniences, and then marched to another building near at hand for our breakfast of bread, beef and coffee. The beef was *salt*, and the bread not so good as we we had in Baltimore, but I did not hear much grumbling. The boys begin to see that they have got to endure some privations in the army, and the most of them mean to bear them patiently. In fact I think we all begin to enjoy this life; for it gives us an excellent appetite, and we can sleep *soundly* even after eating a hearty supper. I advise all dyspeptics to join the army at once, and they will be speedily cured.

About ten o'clock we received orders to march, and marched past the Capitol, up Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House, and so on into the country about four miles; in what direction I am puzzled to tell, as my geography of this region has become exceedingly muddled, but I *guess* about northwest; and we are now encamped on Georgetown Hights. Our knapsacks were *some* heavy by the time we reached our camping grounds, and we gladly threw them off when we arrived. We marched the whole distance without eating once. We encamped near the camp of the 24th New York regiment, perhaps better known as the "Ellsworth Avengers." It is a splendid regiment of picked men, all between the ages of eighteen and thirty. I am sorry to say that they have gone to-day, for we had already formed quite a friendship for each other.

To-day we marched down to the city to be reviewed by Gen. McClellan and staff. As we passed our New York friends they bade us farewell with three hearty cheers, saying they hoped to see us soon across the Potomac. They were striking their tents as we passed. We marched through the city, past the Capitol to a large parade ground where were gathered a large body of troops for review. The regiments were formed into a hollow square, the line extending about a mile and a half. The right of the line was occupied by our New York friends, our regiment coming second in the line, the brigade being under the command of Brig. Gen. Howard, and the division, of Gen. Casey. At a little past twelve, Gen. McClellan, accompanied by his staff and body guard, appeared at the right of the line and passed along in front, the band of each regiment playing as he passed it, colors drooping, and arms at present. As he passed along he seemed to scrutinize every individual soldier, and with such an eye! His dress and equipments were very plain; he wore the plain military cap, and shoulder straps without epaulettes. His countenance was one to inspire respect and confidence.

30th. I would wish to say something of the death of our dear Colonel—but what can I say? I do not feel competent to write his eulogy, even were I in possession of the facts in regard to his life and character to enable me to do so; enough for me that he was our Colonel, and we loved him. Though he was with us but comparatively a short time before he was taken sick, yet it was long enough to inspire us all with confidence in his ability, integrity of character, and goodness of heart. There can be no doubt that he greatly overtaxed his working powers while in command of the regiment, and doubtless this contributed to the fatal termination of his sickness. While at Murray Hill, Baltimore, I called at his quarters one day to ask him what could be done more than had been done to promote temperance and morality in the regiment. He said he would sanction anything that might be done for the good of the regiment, "But," said he, "I can only give God speed to the work, for they are killing me now with overwork, and I shall not hold out long at this rate." It seemed as if he foresaw that he was to fall in the harness. His spirit took its flight while his "regimental family," as he affectionately called us, were on their march through Baltimore, on their way to the seat of war.—Would to God he could have been spared to lead us! But we must bow to the will of Him "who doeth all things well."

Col. Thomas H. Marshall was a man, a patriot, and a christian—an honor to his State and to the army. The autumn

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Fight at Edwards Ferry.

While the disastrous fight was in progress between the small detachment of our troops at Ball's Bluff, a larger portion of Gen. Stone's command was engaged in crossing the Potomac several miles further, up the river for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Baker in the movement upon Leesburg. An interesting account of the skirmishing which attended these movements is given by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*:

"On Monday morning, two pieces of Rickett's battery crossed at Edwards Ferry, with thirty men of the New York Van Allan Cavalry. These were followed by the 1st Minnesota, part of the 20th New York, and the 7th Michigan, and 34th New York. One company of the Massachusetts 19th regiment, the Tiger Zouaves, under Major Howe, also crossed the river. The whole command was under Brig. Gen. Gorman, although the 7th Michigan and the 19th Massachusetts belonged to Lander's Brigade, Brig. Gen Lander having been called to Washington by the War Department.

Early in the day (Monday) the Van Allan Cavalry made a reconnoissance, meeting a regiment of the rebels who fired upon them from the wood; the cavalry returned a volley with their six-shooters, tumbling over a horse and its rider, and wounded one man, the rebels falling back to the woods. The cavalry also took one prisoner. Our men remained on the Bluff, after having thrown out a line of pickets.

The field of battle here as at Ball's Bluff was surrounded on three sides with woods; on the right was a cornfield, on a part of which the corn had been cut and stacked, while the remainder was standing. A Virginia rail fence ran through the centre of the battle-ground from the river to the woods in front. A regiment of the rebels were posted on the edge of the woods to the right of the ground, while pickets were in advance in a road running between the cornfield and the open field between it and the woods.

About 3 P. M., Monday, Capt. John Saunders, with the "Andrew Sharpshooters" of Massachusetts, crossed to this ground, and ranged themselves behind the rail fence, which I have said run through the centre of the battle ground from the river to the woods in front. Their line extending halt way down the fence. Shortly after their arrival the rebels issued from the woods on the right of the ground, or in front of the sharpshooters, about three-fourths of a mile distant. Some of them appeared to have United States army hats on, as seen through a glass, and Capt. S. hesitated about firing, not wishing to shoot our own men. But a brave chaplain who had ventured quite near the woods came running toward him, and informed the captain that he had been shot at. Thereupon Captain S. told him he would give him ample satisfaction for it, and commenced firing at about half-past 4 P. M. At the first fire several of the rebels fell, among them a mounted officer. After about ten minutes firing on their part, during whic hsome forty shots were fired, the rebels fled, astonished, probably at guns which could create such havoc among them at a distance of three-fourths of a mile.

As they ceased firing, the Boston Tiger Zouaves, Capt. Wass, of the 19th Massachusetts, came up, and deploying as skirmishers, entered the woods for some distance. They returned about half-past 5 P. M., and reported them all clear. A red sash, and officer's scabbard and six dead bodies were found in the woods, together with other evidence tending to show that the rebels had been busy carrying off their wounded men. This ended the engagement for the night.

On Tuesday morning a cold rain storm prevailed, and the men were without rations, the boats, which were few, being needed to cross the troops. The Sharpshooters were in the position occupied on the previous day by daylight, ready to try their guns and skill at anything which might present. Shortly after a party of seven men, among whom was the Captain, went down the line of fence to its terminus in the woods. A portion of the Indiana Regiment were in the woods on the left of the field, through which Goose Creek runs, and held possession of a bridge in the creek in the woods at the southwest corner of the battle ground, which bridge was found to be covered with combustibles ready for firing.

Early in the forenoon Gen. Lander arrived on the ground, having ridden from Washington on Monday night, a distance of 40 miles. He heard when there that his brigade was in action, and although quite indisposed asked permission to join them, which was granted. Lieut. Col. Palfrey of the 20th Massachusetts crossed soon after with 125 men.

The enemy did not show themselves until about 5 P. M., when they issued from the woods in front of the river, and near the terminus of the fence, running from the river, where Captain S. and his six men were ranged about a camp fire waiting orders. Just before this, four men belonging to the Fire Zouaves came from the woods and reported all clear. Hardly were the words spoken when he snapping of a cap was heard near by, followed by a shower of balls.

Capt. Saunders having received report of the entire absence of rebels from the woods, and knowing the Indiana Regiment was on picket near by, thought they had mistaken our men for Rebels, and cried out, "Hold on boys, you are firing at your own men." This was answered by the rebels exclaiming, "Now you —— of a ——, we've got you." Captain S. and his six men commenced to fall back upon his company's line, and the rebels in column, a full regiment or more, issued from the woods at the point from which Captain S. left. A perfect storm of balls whistled about them, yet fortunately no one of the party was injured. Gen. Lander, however, who was standing back of the fence, or nearly half way from the left of the line of Sharpshooters to the woods, was wounded in the calf of the left limb, the ball making an ugly wound, and proving quite a painful one.

Gen. Lander had been anxious to form a line of battle, and called upon Major Gen. Banks, who was in command of our forces near the river bank, for reinforcements, but there was some difference of opinion as to the line. Reinforcements were not forwarded, however, and Gen. Lander ordered his little band to fall back, before Capt. Saunders had reached his company. Our Sharpshooters did not fall back until Capt. S. gave the command. They then fell back, firing as they went. So deadly was their fire that they completely turned the head of the rebel force, which at this time numbered about 2800 men, and with a few shots from Rickett's battery prevented a severe disaster.

As the standard-bearer of the rebel force issued from the woods, the sharpshooters picked him off. Another party raised the standard and was in turn shot down by their rifles. Then a third caught up the standard, but had scarcely raised it before he fell, and the rebels did not again attempt to show their colors.

In ten minutes more the Sharpshooters had occupied their former position, and maintained it during the night and the next day, until our forces were withdrawn. The Tiger Fire Zouaves behaved bravely and are deserving of great praise.

Major Howe of the 19th Massachusetts, who commanded them, proved himself a gallant officer, and won the entire confidence of his command by his conduct upon the field. Gen. Lander expressed himself highly pleased with this little band of about one hundred and fifty men, and was loud in his commendation of the Andrew Sharpshooters and their arms. Particularly to this little band and their infant "Peacemakers" is due the credit of turning the right of the enemy's column, and causing them to retire, although over 2000 strong.

Wednesday the wind blew such a gale that no attempt at crossing the troops was made, but a number of canal boats had been put into the river, so that the withdrawal of the forces which crossed at this point was made safely and in order.

GEN. FREMONT'S BODY GUARD. The loss of Gen. Fremont's body guard in the desperate charge of Friday last was 15 killed, 23 wounded, and 26 missing. Three of the wounded have since died. Doubtless many of the missing will soon report themselves. The rebel loss is stated at from 50 to 60 killed and 40 or 50 wounded. The rebels were commanded by Cols. Johnson, Frazier, Price and Furber; the latter two are supposed to be killed.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA. The revised returns of the census of Canada, for 1861, give the following result:

Canada West,	1,305,222
Canada East,	1,103,666
Total,	2,408,888

The population of the principal cities is as follows: Montreal, 90,498; Quebec, 51,109; Toronto, 44,743; Hamilton, 19,096; Ottawa, 14,669; Kingston, 13,743; London, 11,555.

SAD MORTALITY. The family of Isaac G. and Susan A. Williamson, of Wiscasset, lost in the short space of six days, their entire family of five children. At one time, says the Bath *Times* four of the five lay dead in the house awaiting burial. The eldest was nine years and nine months old, and the youngest about seven months.

☞ Rev. Dr. Brooks, who has been ministering to the Episcopal Church in Hallowell, has left for another field of labor. The papers of that city speak very highly of him.

GEN. STONE'S OFFICIAL REPORT. The following extract from Gen. Stone's official report of the affair at Ball's Bluff contains an explanation of the objects of the movement and a vindication of his course in ordering it to be made:

"Col. Baker having arrived at Conrad's Ferry with the 1st California regiment at an early hour, proceeded to Edward's Ferry and reported to me in person, stating that his regiment was at the former place, and that three other regiments of his brigade were ready to march. I directed him to Harrison's Island to assume command, and in a full conversation explained to him the position as it then stood.

I told him that Gen. McCall had advanced his troops to Drainsville and that I was extremely desirous of ascertaining the exact position and force of the enemy in our front and exploring as far as it was safe on the right toward Leesburg and on the left toward the Leesburg and Gum Spring road. I also informed Col. Baker that Gen. Gorman, opposite Edwards' Ferry, should be reinforced, and that I would make every effort to push Gorman's troops carefully forward to discover the best line from that Ferry to the Leesburg and Gum Spring road already mentioned, and the position of the breastworks and hidden battery, which prevented the movement of the troops directly from the left to the right, were also pointed out to him.

The means of transportation across, of the sufficiency of which he (Baker) was to be the judge, were detailed and authority given him to make use of the guns of a section each of Vaughan's and Bunting's batteries, together with French's mountain howitzers, all the troops of his brigade, and the Tammany regiment, beside the 19th and part of the 20th regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, and I left it to his discretion, after viewing the ground to retire from the Virginia shore under cover of his guns and the fire of a large infantry force, or to pass over reinforcements in case he found it practicable and the position on the other side favorable. I stated that I wished no advance made unless the enemy were in inferior force, and under no circumstances to pass beyond Leesburg or a strong position between it and Goose Creek or the Gum Spring.

Col. Baker was cautioned in reference to passing the artillery across the river, and I begged if he did do so to see it well supported by good infantry. The General pointed out to him the position of some bluffs on this side of the river from which artillery could operate with effect on the other, and leaving the matter of crossing more troops, or retiring what were already over, to his discretion, and gave him the entire control of operations on the right.

After Col. Devens' second advance Col. Baker went to the field in person, and it is a matter of regret to me that he left no record of what officers and men he charged with the care of the boats and insuring the regular passage of troops. If any were charged with this duty it was not performed, for the reinforcements, as they arrived, found no one in command of the boats, and great delays were thus occasioned. Had one officer and a company remained at each landing guarding the boats, their full capacity would have been serviceable, and sufficient men would have been passed on to secure success.

The forwarding of artillery before its supporting force of infantry also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. If the infantry force had first crossed, a difference of 1000 men would have been made in the infantry line at the time of attack, probably enough to have given us the victory.

I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the courage, good discipline and conduct of all the troops of this division during the day. Those in action behaved like veterans, and those not brought into action showed that alacrity and steadiness in their movements which proved their anxiety to engage the foe in their country's cause. We mourn the loss of the brave departed dead on the field of honor, if not of success, and we miss the companionship of those of our comrades who have fallen into the hands of our enemies, but all feel that they have earned the title of soldier, and all await with increased confidence another measurement of strength with the foe.

(Signed) CHARLES F. STONE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

A MAINE TRAITOR. We alluded last week to the treasonable conduct alleged against Albert Pillsbury late U. S. Consul at Halifax. The Eastport *Sentinel* publishes the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in Eastport in relation to his proceedings. The letter is dated Oct. 16th.

* * * "Pillsbury has been removed, and his place filled by a good Union man. But the traitor Pillsbury is still in our midst, and is furnished with cash from the South to work for the rebels. A few weeks since the "Argyle" sailed from this port with a cargo worth $100,000, of which Pillsbury was chief engineer. He bought up all the medicine he could find for the South. To-day there is a vessel loading with salt and fish, and in the drums of dry fish there are packed 100 kegs of powder. Pillsbury lives on the Dartmouth side of the Ferry, one mile below the village, in a quiet place, where all manner of treason can be hatched unmolested. For a week past he has been getting the cargo ready. The fish and powder were taken from this side under cover of the night and after being packed nicely were shipped to this side last night, and are now being loaded for the South. The evident design is not to run the blockade, but to run the old craft ashore on the coast of North Carolina, and land the powder at low water. I have apprized the Consul of what was going on and he is on the alert. I write you these particulars to let you know what an Eastport man can do to break up the government which has furnished him with support for the last eight years. Let his political friends in Maine know what he is about."

THE CAPTURE OF ROMNEY. *The Wheeling Press* gives the following account of the attack of Gen. Kelly on the town of Romney, in Western Virginia and the defeat and rout of the Rebel forces:

We learn from a gentleman direct from Romney that the fight took place near Mill Creek, some four or five miles from Romney. The Rebels were soon repulsed, and Gen. Kelly after them at "double quick." The only stand that the Rebels made was near the Indiana Mound Cemetery and in the town. The enemy threw shells, but could do no damage. Our troops then made an entire rush at them with such vociferous yells, passing under their fire, that they gave way.—The Rebel infantry now fled toward Winchester, and the cavalry toward Springfield, but were checked at the wire suspension bridge by a detachment of Union troops detailed from Cumberland. They tore up the bridge to prevent our troops from crossing.

Gen. Kelly captured some 400 or 500 prisoners, among whom is Col. E. M. Armstrong, late member of the Richmond Convention, 200 horses, three wagon loads of new rifles, three cannon, a large quantity of corn, tents; and, in fact, every thing they had. The loss on our side was but one man killed and five wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, but must have been considerable. The expedition has been truly successful.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the additional announcement, that Gen Kelly still occupies Romney with a force of 2,500 men.

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH. This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at $2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days in a year. This gives a total loss of $240,000,000 a sum three times as large as the whole General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large portion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good *economy* of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for his AGUE CURE to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

☞ Hon. Wyman B. S. Moor, we learn, has obtained from the War Department a large order for hay, to be delivered at Washington at $22 minimum, and receive the market price above that. The Government takes the risk of capture on the voyage.

☞ The Gardiner *Journal* states that Mr. N. O. Mitchell of that city has a contract for lumber to be delivered at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and that all the mills in Gardiner will share in the work.

Foreign News.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Europa from Liverpool Oct. 19th and Queenstown 20th, arrived at Halifax on the 30th.

Great Britain. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that discussions as to the common line of policy to be adopted by France and England on the American question have been renewed. The subject has been mooted before, but was postponed. Possibly information brought over by Prince Napoleon may have contributed to make the Emperor more inclined to listen to proposals which might be made in this respect by England.

The London *Globe* gives prominence to the following paragraph.

"We learn from an authentic source that a notification has been issued affecting trade with the Southern States. It would appear from a letter of instructions issued by Mr. Memminger from Richmond on the 22d of August, that the Confederate Government authorizes vessels coming from foreign countries to enter any port on the Southern coast, and declaring that such port shall be considered a proper port of entry for such vessel, if the master or owner shall without delay dispatch a messenger to the nearest collection district, in order that a revenue officer may be sent by the Collector to take charge of the cargo and execute the formalties required in connection with the entry of goods."

The *Times*, in an editorial on the day of humiliation in America, says that amid all the turmoil of war a change of morals in the community can be descried, and that there is a faint glimmering of a new dawn. It says that intelligent Americans are inclined to believe that a return of peace, though it will show a mutilated country, and give no security against more secession in future, will be the era of a better and more orderly government in the Northern States generally,

Mr. Russell's last letter to the *Times* is dated Washington, Oct. 4. In it he alludes to the great naval expedition, and predicts stirring events before the end of October. He says the Government is determined to open a cotton port. It does not believe the oath of the Southerners that they will never give a bale of cotton to the Yankees, but thinks that the temptation of the high prices prevailing will attract large supplies of cotton to the port thus opened, for exportation. Thus a Government monopoly may be created in cotton, and a strong protectionist Government will scarcely fail to put on the screw with foreign customers. The writer thinks that for the present the large ports of the the South are tolerably safe.

The official trial of speed of the iron-plated Warrior resulted in an average of nearly 14½ knots an hour, which places her at the head of the British Navy in speed as well as in all other respects. The highest speed was over 16½ knots.

Prussia. The coronation of the King took place in the church of the Castle of Konigsburg on the 18th.

Hungary. The Government Commissioner at Pesth had been treated with an offensive mock serenade. The police and military interfered, shots were fired, and the crowd dispersed without any harm being done.

Poland. Affairs remain at Warsaw unchanged. It is stated that on the occasion of the Kosciusko demonstration the military arrested all the parties who refused to quit the churches of Warsaw where they were assembled.

Turkey. A Turkish war bulletin announces a Turkish victory over 3000 insurgents and Montenegrins. The dispatch claims that the Montenegrin frontier was respected, but the Montenegrins affirm that it has been violated by the Turks.

Latest.

CRACOW, Oct. 19. News has been received from Warsaw to the effect that several of the churches in that city have been forcibly entered by the military, and the male portion of the congregation conveyed by them to the citadel. Half the persons thus arrested have been since set at liberty. It is asserted, however, that 2000 prisoners remaining would be drafted into different regiments for military service. The clergy had closed the churches on account of their profanation by the military.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamer City of New York from Liverpool 23d and Queenstown 24th arrived at New York Nov. 3d.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the "Efforts of a class in Lancashire to induce the British Government to interfere in America and break the blockade," says:—England will rather undergo much suffering than break the plain rules of international law. She has recognized the blockade and must abide by it. To break it would disgrace and stain the reputation of England. England will not perform such an act even to save her greatest manufactures.

The *Times*, however, says the blockade is not everywhere effectual, and reminds the Washington government that only real blockades call for recognition. The article concludes by saying it would ill become England to be the tool of Southern machinations, which, by withholding cotton, counts on compelling foreign nations to take her side in the quarrel.

The *Shipping Gazette* continues to denounce the conduct of the blockade and wrongs done British ships. It says some action on the part of the British goverument is becoming indispensable.

Mr. Russell in his last letter to the *Times* asserts that England and the United States were all but at war three months since. The *Times* points to military operations in Missouri and Kentucky to show the impracticable nature of the war.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00 to 8 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00 to 11 00
Corn Meal,	70 to 80	Mutton,	6 to 8
Rye Meal,	1 00 to 0 00	Turkeys,	8 to 10
Wheat,	1 62 to 2 00	Chickens,	8 to 10
Rye,	80 to 85	Geese,	8 to 10
Corn,	68 to 75	Clover seed,	10 to 15
Beans,	1 25 to 2 00	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Oats,	36 to 38	Red Top,	75 to 1 00
Potatoes,	25 to 35	Hay,	8 00 to 10 00
Dried Apples,	4 to 5	Lime,	80 to 90
Cooking "	20 to 25	Fleece Wool,	40 to 45
Winter "	67 to 100	Pulled Wool,	40 to 45
Butter	12 to 16	Sheep Skins,	75 to 125
Cheese,	8 to 10	Hides,	5½ to 6
Eggs,	11 to 12	Calf Skins,	7 to 8
Lard,	12 to 13	Lamb Skins,	75 to 100
Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00		

BRIGHTON MARKET---Oct. 31.

At market, 1000 Beeves, 600 Stores, 4500 Sheep and Lambs and 550 Swine.

PRICES—*Market Beef*—Extra $6,25; first quality $6,00; second do., $5,75; third do. $4,50 @ 5,50.
Working Oxen—$90, 160, 120 @ 130.
Milch Cows—$41 @ $50; common $19 @ $20.
Veal Calves—$3 @ $4.
Yearlings—$7 @ $9; two years old $11 @ $14; three years old $16 @ $17.
Hides—6 @ 6½c. *Calf Skins* 8 @ 9c. ℔ lb.
Tallow—Sales at 5½c @ 6½c ℔ lb.
Pelts—50c @ $1,00.
Sheep and Lambs—$1,25 @ 1,50; extra $3, 3,75 @ $4,50.
Swine—Stores wholesale 4¼ @ 5.; retail 5 @ 6½c.
Fat hogs—Undressed, 4c; corn fed, 4½c.
Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 ℔ cent.
Remarks—Prices of extra beef about the same as last week; only a few extras sold for $6,50 ℔ 100 lbs. Sheep and lambs sell quick at last week's prices. Swine sell much the same as last week.

BOSTON MARKET....Nov. 1.

FLOUR—We quote common brands Western at $5 75 @ 587½; for fancy, $6 12½ @ 6 25; for extras, 6 37½ @ 6 50; superior, $6 75 @ 8 00, including choice brands St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiet. We quote choice brands Baltimore at $8 00 @ 8 75 ℔ bbl.
CORN—Western yellow, 71c.; common and good mixed, 68 @ 69c. per bushel.
OATS—Western and Canada, 45 @ 46c ℔ bushel.
RYE—78c ℔ bushel.
HAY—Sales of Eastern dull at $

NEW YORK MARKET....Nov. 4.

Flour—State and western had declined 5c—sales 10,000 bbls—Superfine State 5,50 a 5,60; extra 5,70 a 5,75; round hoop Ohio 5,90 a 6,55; superfine western 5,45 a 5,60; common to good extra western 5,70 a 5,90. Southern—sales 500 bbls—mixed to good good 6,30 a 6,40; fancy and extra 6,50 a 8,75. Canada—sales 350 bbls—superfine 5,55 a 5,60; extra 5,75 a 6,75.
Wheat—has declined. Chicago spring 1,17 a 1,21; Milwaukie club 1,20 a 1,24; red winter western 1,30 a 1,35; Iowa amber 1,28; Michigan white 1,41 a 1,46.
Corn—white is declining—mixed western 63 a 62].

Special Notices.

NOTICE.
DR. A. P. SNOW

Would respectfully inform the people of Winthrop and vicinity, that, after an absence of nearly a year, devoted to the observation and study of Disease in the Hospitals and Schools of Medicine and Surgery, in this Country and Europe, he has returned home and will resume the practice of his Profession. Especial attention will be devoted to the diseases of *childhood*, and those peculiar to *women*.

Dr. S. will be at home to attend to office patients especially, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The poor, who apply on these days, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. will receive gratuitous advice.

Winthrop, Oct. 22, 1861. 3m45

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
The best in the World.

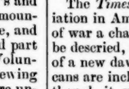
W. A. BATCHELOR'S SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the *Original* and only Reliable and Harmless Hair Dye known. Instantaneous in its effect, does not stain the skin, and invigorates the hair for life. Be careful and use none other than the genuine, signed on each side of every box—WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores everywhere MANUFACTORY No. 81 BARCLAY ST., (late 16 Bond St., 232 Broad way,) NEW YORK. 1y24

Married.

In Augusta, Nov. 2, by Wm. Gastin, Jr., Esq., Hezekiah Leard to Frances B. Getchell; also, Edward E. Wiggins to Julia T. Childs.
In Augusta, Oct. 23d, by Rev. A. McKenzie, B. J. Mann of Weymouth, Mass., to Clara A. Haskell, of Jefferson, Me.
In Windsor, Oct. 26th, by Rev. T. Goldthwait, Nathaniel O. Merrill to Anna M. Freeman, both of Windsor.
In Vassalboro', Sept. 26th, by Rev. L. Wentworth, Wm. Warriner to Caroline E. Brimmer, both of Winslow.
In Winslow, Oct. 23d, by Rev. L. Wentworth, John W. Goddard, of West Gardiner, to Naomi Burgess, of Winthrop.
In Winterport, Oct. 28th, by Rev. G. C. Wilson, C. P. Roberts to Margaret A. Rich.
In Frankfort, Oct. 26th, by Rev. G. C. Wilson, Adrian Darney to Ann Kingsbury.
In Portland, Oct. 25th, by Rev. Alexander Burgess, Frederic A. Quimby to Miss C. A. Bartels: Oct. 30th, by H. B. Ridgeway, John N. Pennell to Mary A. Bragdon.
In Boothbay, Oct. 27th, Augustus B. Snow of Vassalboro', to Lucy A. Hodges of Boothbay.
In Paris, Oct. 29th, Jacob Bennett to Rosanna Hill, both of Norway.
In Charlestown, Mass., George C. Sanborn of Rockland, to Fanny P. Jones of Boston.

Died.

In Augusta, Oct. 26th, Abby E., daughter of Charles and Mary C. Field, aged 6 years and 2 months; Oct. 29th, Horace W., son of Daniel and Emily A. Herren, aged 6 months and 8 days; Oct. 23, Rodolphus C., son of Levi Savage, aged 29 years.
In Salem, Mass., Oct. 23d, Mrs. Harriet C., wife of Hon. Richard H Vose, of Augusta, aged 50.
In Fairfield, Oct. 10th, of typhoid fever, Hannah L, aged 4 years; Oct. 28th, of typhoid fever, Georgianna M., aged 12 yrs, children of Peter and Louisa F. Huntoon.
In Rumford, Sept. 19th, Joshua Parker, aged 70.
In Gardiner, Oct. 16th, Mary Plummer, widow of the late Gen. Arthur Plummer, aged 78.
In Hampden, Oct. 25th, Margaret H Patten, aged 20 years.



FLYING ARTILLERY.

ONE BATTERY TO BE ORGANIZED.

An opportunity is now offered for smart, active men to enlist in this splendid troop of

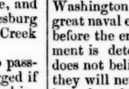
Mounted Artillery.

The enlistment will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. The pay of privates and Non-Commissioned officers is from $14 to $22 per month, in addition to Clothing, Subsistence and Medical attendance.

A Bounty of $100 will be paid to every man at the time of his discharge.

The Battery will be enlisted in Augusta and vicinity, by order of Major H. N. Hunt.

G. T. STEVENS, Recruiting Officer,
Office, 119 Water Street.
Augusta, Nov. 2, 1861. 4t47



STEAMBOAT LINE TO PORTLAND AND BOSTON.

FROM and after Monday, Nov. 4, the steamer T. F. SECOR, Capt. W. B. MORSE, will make three trips per week, each way, between Portland and Augusta; leaving Augusta on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock A. M., and returning on the alternate days, leaving Portland at the usual hour.

Fare as usual. Freight taken at low rates.

DEERING & TURNER, Agents.
Augusta, Nov 4, 1861. 47

NOTICE—To School Teachers, Augusta:

THE undersigned, S. S. Committee of Augusta, will be in session at the office of Wm. Gastin, Jr., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining teachers for the Winter Schools. None need apply at any other time.

Candidates must be prepared to stand a thorough examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Town's Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, Smyth's Elementary Algebra, and Greenleaf's National Arithmetic.

C. E. HAYWARD, } Superintending
WM. GASLIN, Jr., } School
G. T. FLETCHER } Committee.
Augusta, Nov. 4, 1861. 4t47

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will open on the 3d of the 12th month, and continue eleven weeks. Augustine Jones, A. B., Principal.

Application for admission, stating age, attainment, and moral character of the applicant, may be addressed to the Superintendent, JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Vassalboro', Me.
Vassalboro', 24, 11th month, 1861. 4t47

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having taken the north half of the store occupied by Geo. F. Hawes, on Water street, is now prepared to attend to

Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

200 good Coat Makers will find employment by calling as above. CHARLES BROWN.
Augusta, Nov. 5, 1861. 47tf

SHAWL FOUND.

ON the 24th of October, a Ladies' Shawl was found on Western Avenue, in this city. The owner can recover the same by calling on the subscriber at his house on Green street, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1861. 3t47 J. F. SAUNDERS.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE PETITIONERS of S. H. PENG, and A. D. KING, Administrators on the estate of AMASA KING, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represent that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about six hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, consisting of the homestead farm and buildings thereon, situate in said Winthrop; That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and that said Administrators, therefore, request that they may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey all the above described real estate, of said deceased, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein, pursuant to the provisions of law, at public or private sale.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of October, 1861.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register*.
Copy of petition and order thereon.
ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register*. 47*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October*, 1861.

LOVINA STANLEY, widow of ASSON STANLEY late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 47*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October*, 1861.

LAURA M. L. BURGESS, widow of THOMAS J. BURGESS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 47*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October*, 1861.

LYDIA HOYT, widow of GEORGE HOYT, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 47*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of October, A. D.*, 1861.

JAMES SHAW, Guardian of NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, of Sidney, in said County, insane, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance; also his request to be discharged from said trust:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed, and he be discharged.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest J. BURTON, *Register*. 47*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of October, A. D.*, 1861.

NATHANIEL DENNIS, Guardian of MARY ANN TRUE, of Litchfield, in said County, minor, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance; and also his request to be discharged from said trust:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the fourth Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed, and he be discharged.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 47*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

ABIGAIL LONGLEY, LATE OF SIDNEY,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
October 28, 1861. 47* LAFOREST ELLIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, on the estate of EDMUND LONGLEY, LATE OF SIDNEY,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Oct. 28, 1861. 47* LAFOREST ELLIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

ELIZABETH AUSTIN, LATE OF READFIELD,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Oct. 28, 1861. 47* HARVEY RAMSDELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

CLARISSA KNIGHT, LATE OF WAYNE,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Oct. 28, 1861. 47* SQUIRE BISHOP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of

DAVID TRUE, LATE OF LITCHFIELD,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Oct. 28, 1861. 47* ELEANOR TRUE.

NOTICE.

AN assessment has been made upon the Premium Notes in the First Class of the Augusta Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to meet losses to this date. A. STARKS, Treasurer.
Oct., 14, 1861. 44tf

CHISAM & COBB,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CLOTHING,
And Furnishing Goods,

Consisting in part of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings,

Of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the best manner and style.

CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.

A Large Variety of Furnishing Goods.

MILITARY GOODS!

Sword Belts, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

UNIFORMS made to order of the best Army Blue cloth, and warranted to fit.

All the above will be sold CHEAPER, for cash than ever before offered on the Kennebec River.

☞ Members of the Legislature, and others visiting Augusta from the Eastern section of the State, are respectfully invited to call at this establishment and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the place. CHISAM & COBB,
MEONIAN BUILDING,
Nearly opposite Stanley House.
Augusta, Oct. 1861. 46tf

MORE HORSES WANTED FOR THE ARMY.

FROM 20 to 40 Horses will be purchased for the Cavalry Service, at EAST CORINTH, on Saturday, the 2d day of November, at 9 o'clock A. M.

A like number at MONSON, on Monday, the 4th, at the same hour of the day.

A like

Poetry.

THE SPIRIT-WORLD.

Last night when all the household slept,
The north wind blew so wild,
That I lay in my bed and wept,
Bitterly, like a child.
I know 'twas weak and coward like;
Once I was bold and brave,
Ready to march, ready to strike,
Now I yearn for the grave;
Yearn to the souls of those above,
Who in God's light are furled—
To feel the bliss of reawakened love,
And live in spirit-world.

I walk alone, where fresh winds blow,
Over the rocky shore,
And feel God's world in beauty grow
Ever and evermore;
I steal away and sit apart,
While all the world is gay;
In solitariness of heart
I go alone to pray;
And in the silent summer night,
When dim blue mists are curled,
I watch the dying, amber light,
And live in spirit-world.

When through the aisle and cloister dim
The ghostly twilight falls,
And sunset shadows flit and skim
Over the sculptured walls,
Alone, I touch the organ-chords,
And bid the music roll,
And seem to hear an angel's words
Of greeting to my soul.
The music lingers round the bells,
Then seems to Heaven whirled,
And bears me upward with the swells
To realms of spirit-world.

Weak, oh! weak is my woman's will,
And gone from my control,
In vain I bid the tumult still,
Or peace be in my soul;
For never more is rest in life,
Or home on earth to me:
But evermore is endless strife,
And struggles to be free.
For life is shorn of love—one by one
My joys their sails have furled,
And those who with me voyaged have gone
To dwell in spirit-world.

Sharp's Magazine.

Our Story-Teller.

CURED OF SMOKING.

A wild girl was Mattie Lee. I knew her when o was but fifteen; she was first in every frolic; favorite with the master, yet the scholar who, tener than any of the rest caused a shade to st upon his brow. I knew her when a grown young lady; she was first in every party of easure; a favorite with all the gentlemen, yet coquette who, oftener than any other, caused a ade to fall upon their hearts. I knew her too hen, a true-hearted woman, she gave her hand, ith her heart in it, to Richard Forrest, the editor one of our village papers. Now Richard was fine fellow, but, like a good many other "nice ung men," had one bad habit; he would smoke. his same habit annoyed my friend Mattie quite much as it would have done most ladies, but e did not commence curing him of it as they ould have done, with prayers and tears, entreatg him for "the love he once bore her," to give up e "noisome weed;" not she. Mattie took a plan s threadbare, and it was somewhat in this plan. They were boarding, and had a nice room, the cond story front. On a certain evening, just fore dark, Mattie busied herself with putting e room in perfect order,—placed every chair here it belonged, arranged the books on the ble and the mantle ornaments in the most tastel manner. After taking a careful survey of the om, and satisfying herself that everything was it should be, she went to a bureau and took om one of its drawers a small package, neatly rapped in tissue-paper; "some new jewel, obably," you will say, "with which she intends orning herself to meet her lord." She carelly unrolled the paper and took from it a new, otless tobacco-pipe; then opening, at one end, little roll of carefully-sealed silver paper, she mmenced stuffing the pipe with fine-cut tobacco. ow strange her little white fingers looked diving to the hateful stuff! The pipe well filled, she id it carefully on the table, placed a match side it, and seated herself to await the coming her "better half."

Soon she heard the street door open, and a wellown footstep in the hall below. Quickly lightg the match, she applied it to the sweet-scented erb in the pipe, re-seated herself, and when the usband entered, sat quietly by the stove, wreaths blue smoke curling gracefully above her head, hich was thrown back in that peculiar position enjoyment which gentlemen usually assume hile inhaling the weed.

Mr. F—— had opened the door with visions of attie's smiling face looking lovingly on him, oating through his mind. How different the cture that met his astonished gaze! On hearg the door open, Mattie looked up, and, seeing er husband, deliberately took the pipe from her outh and wished him "good evening," as though othing unusual had happened, then quietly reumed her smoking. Richard regarded her with a ixture of surprise and horror for a few moments, nd then gave vent to his feelings in words:—

"Why, Martha, what am I to think? Have ou suddenly lost your senses?"

"I do not see any very strong evidence of such eing the case," answered the lady addressed; then s if comprehending the cause of his astonishent, she asked—"Is it possible, Richard, that ou do not know of my habit of smoking? Did —did none of our family ever tell you?"

It may be well here to state that my friend attie was not always as scrupulous in adhering truth as she might have been; at least she did ot think it very objectionable, under some cirumstances, "to do evil that good might come."

Each particular hair of Richard's head seemed stand on end, in contemplating the tale unfoldd by that one word *habit*. The only outward anifestation he made of the state of his feelings, as an emphatic "Impossible!" accompanied by lock of pious horror.

"Why impossible, my dear? Had I acquired he habit lately, I should only have been treading n your footsteps, thereby showing my willingness be guided, as a dutiful wife should be, by the nclinations of my husband, and a laudable desire consult, in *all* things, his tastes; but I have no uch commendable motives to offer. I was influnced wholly by a desire to please myself. I used think before we were married, that I would give p the practice and never let you know that it ad been; but since I have found how much it dds to your enjoyment, and you have told me so ften how much your pleasures are heightened by eing shared by me, I have almost concluded that is my duty to continue it. How delightful it ill be to sit together during the long winter evenings, and thus taste the delights of social interourse. Come, sit down; I have here a cigar in eadiness for you; I prefer the old-fashioned pipe."

By this time Richard's brain was well-nigh tupefied.

"It cannot be possible that my wife would so degrade herself!" he at length exclaimed.

"Why, Richard, it seems to me you are makng a great ado about a small matter. I do not hink it so dreadful to enjoy a harmless, innocent pipe, here in my room occasionally, where no one an possibly know of it but yourself. Besides, if here is any degradation in the practice, as you hinted a moment ago, I am only coming down to level with my husband. You expect me to love you, notwithstanding the habit; why not vice ersa? And I care not what others think;" and Mattie now looked up in his face with such an expression of veneration for him and all his acions, that he almost laughed, annoyed as he felt.

"Come, Mattie," said he more pleasantly than he had yet spoken, "let us make an agreement. f you will leave off smoking, I will use but one igar a day for a week, and then give it up entirey. What do you say?"

"I do not see why I should not have the same privilege as yourself," said Mattie," pretending o be offended. "It is probably quite as difficult or me to give up a long-established habit."—"Then, after a moment's consideration, she added:—"However, since I consider that proviso in your favor, an acknowledgment of the superiority of the strength of woman's will over that of "the stronger sex, I will accede to your proposition."

If Richard ever smoked that "one cigar a day for a week," Mattie never knew of it. On that eventful night he had "seen himself as others saw him," and with the sight vanished forever his love of smoking.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.

A certain country squire had a friend to visit him on business, and was very much annoyed when his wife came to ask him what he wanted for dinner. "Go away! *let us* alone!" impatiently said the squire. Business detained his friend till dinner time, and the squire urged him o remain. To the surprise of both, they saw nothing but a huge bowl of salad, which the good wife began quietly to serve up. "My dear," said the squire, "where are the meats?" "You didn't order any," coolly answered the housewife. "I asked what you would have, and you said, *Lettuce* alone!" Here it is." The friend burst into a laugh, and the squire, after looking lurid for a moment, joined him. "Wife, I give it up. Here is the money you wanted for that carpet which I denied you. Now let's have peace and some dinner." The good woman pocketed the money, rang the bell, and a sumptuous repast was brought in. The Squire never joked with her again about dinner.

Polar Researches.

HAYES' ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Arctic exploring schooner United States, whose arrival has been already announced, reached Boston, the place of her departure, on Wednesday, Oct. 23d. The surviving members of the expedition are all well, and the little craft looks none the worse for her perilous cruise.

The reporter of the Boston *Journal* has obtained from Dr. Hayes the following particulars of the expedition:

The expedition sailed from Boston July 10, 1860. The passage out was stormy but speedy, the vessel behaving well through some severe gales. Her officers speak in high terms of her seaworthy qualities. In twenty-one days the expedition was in latitude 69° off the west coast of Greenland, and on the 6th of August, the vessel anchored at a Danish Esquimaux station, called Proven, where Dr. Hayes busied himself in collecting dogs and furs. The expedition touched afterward at Upernavik, another Danish Esquimaux station, for the same purpose.

Upon leaving Upernavik, Dr. Hayes had a fine team of twenty-five dogs, and an abundant supply of furs; he had also added to the party two good Esquimaux hunters. The surgeon of the expedition, Dr. Longshaw, resigned, and left the vessel at Upernavik, returning to the United States by way of Copenhagen.

The expedition sailed from Upernavik Aug. 10, stopping at Tessiusak on the 31st, where Dr. Hayes obtained a few more dogs, and engaged an interpreter and two Danish seamen, who accompanied the expedition during the voyage. Thus far they had seen no ice except some bergs, among which they were nearly wrecked. Being becalmed, the vessel was carried by a current under the side of a hanging berg, which at the moment of contact commenced to revolve, and they only escaped being carried down by a projecting tongue of the berg, by vigorously hauling upon a line which had been made fast to another berg in advance.

The incident was one of the most thrilling in the experience of the explorers.

Leaving Tessiusak on the 23d of August with a fair wind, the expedition stood northward, and entered Melville Bay on the 23d. This most dangerous field of Arctic navigation was passed in two days, which fact is remarkable the United States is the only vessel that ever passed Melville Bay without encountering ice.

On the 25th the expedition was off Cape York. Standing close under the land, the Esquimaux were discovered on the beach, and, going on shore, Dr. Hayes was met with Dr. Kane's runaway boy Hans and other natives. Having expressed a wish to go in the vessel, Hans with his wife and child, dogs and hunting equipments were brought on board, and the expedition again stood northward. A strong gale from the south hurried them on their voyage, and they were at the mouth of Smith Strait, the proposed field of their future explorations, on the 26th of August. On the 27th they entered the Strait and encountered a heavy ice-pack. While examining it with a view to finding a passage to the west and north, the expedition was overtaken by a severe gale from the northeast, which blew for three days with great fury.

During this time they were unable to make any great progress northward, and at length, having carried away the foresail, they were obliged to drop anchor in a little cove twelve miles south of Cape Alexander. The storm continuing, the schooner was driven from her anchorage, and forced against some icebergs, in which encounter the jibboom was broken off and other damage sustained.

Having effected repairs to the best of their ability, they again pushed into the strait, but a gale from the same quarter as before broke upon them with great violence, and carrying away the fore gaff, they were obliged to heave to, and were a third time driven out of the strait. During these buffetings with the northeast gales, the expedition was several times in peril from the immense icebergs and floating fields which dotted the water in every direction, and over which the seas broke with a magnificence grand as it was awful to the struggling mariners.

The temperature during this time had fallen twenty degrees below freezing; the decks were covered with ice, the rigging was stiff with frozen spray, and the bowsprit rigging and cutwater were covered with large masses of frozen spray. On the 21st the expedition for the fourth time entered Smith Strait, but being unable to work to the westward through the heavy ice, Dr. Hayes determined to beat up along the Greenland coast and endeavor to effect a passage more to the northward.

When off Littleton Island, the little schooner was several times brought in collision with ice from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness; the quarter-inch iron sheathing on her bows and cutwater was torn off as if it had been brown paper, and ten inches in thickness of the cutwater was carried away. Soon afterward the schooner suffered a severe nip, which she stood bravely, being forced by the pressure of the ice fields almost bodily out of the water. In this encounter the rudder was carried away before it could be unshipped. Being now in a crippled condition, there was nothing left but to extricate the schooner from the ice, a process attended with no little difficulty, and to secure a sheltered place where damages might be repaired.

It was not until the 6th of September that the expedition could again put to sea. Meanwhile another severe gale had blown from the north east, notwithstanding which, however, Dr Hayes, accompanied by Mr. Dodge (the first mate,) went to Littleton Island in a whale-boat, and from that island obtained a view to the northward which gave them great encouragement. On the 6th the wind fell to a calm; the boats were got out, and the schooner was pulled back to Littleton Island. Before reaching that island the ice had drifted in from the northward so that there was no longer any open water in that direction.

The winter had now set in in good earnest the temperature had fallen nearly to zero, and a thick snow had been falling at intervals since the expedition first entered the Strait. Dr. Hayes now deemed it imprudent to attempt further progress with the vessel, since if caught among the ice out in the Strait, there was every chance of the vessel being frozen up in the moving pack, a danger against which the experience of Capt. De Haven and Capt. McClintock warned him. Dr. Hayes had already been in the field later than usual for Arctic explorers. On the 9th of September the schooner was accordingly put to winter quarters in a little harbor near Cape Alexander, in latitude 78° 17′, longitude 72° 30′ West, which was well sheltered except to the southwest. Her winter harbor Dr. Hayes called Port Foulke, after Wm. Parker Foulke, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the contributors to the expedition, and one of its firmest supporters.

The stores were taken out of the vessel and put in a house erected for the purpose on shore. The main hold was fitted up for the men, a house was built upon the upper deck, and the explorers enternd upon the winter with every prospect of health and comfort. In consequence of bad weather, for it blew a continuous gale from the Northeast, which kept the ice broken up about Littleton Island, Dr. Hayes found it impossible to carry out any provision depot for service in the spring. The party were busy while the daylight lasted. Mr. Sontag, the astronomer, Mr. McCormick, the master, Mr. Dodge, the first mate, and Mr. Radcliffe, the assistant astronomer, were engaged in making various surveys and explorations about Port Foulke.

A detailed survey of a glacier near the harbor was made with a view of determining its movement by Dr. Hayes and Mr. Sontag. The former also made a journey of fifty miles to the interior of the country on the *mer de glace*, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Knorr, and four men. They reached an elevation of 4500 feet, when wholly out of sight of land, upon a boundless ice sea. The temperature there was fifteen degrees lower than at the level of the ocean. An observatroy was erected at Port Foulke, and in it was mounted a pendulum apparatus constructed by the Messrs. Bond of Boston, and excellent observations were obtained. Magnetic instruments were also mounted and observations made with them. A bi-hourly set of temperatures was taken with a number of instruments throughout the winter. All of these observations are yet unreduced. Hunting parties were constantly in the field, and upward of 200 reindeer were captured during the fall and winter. The winter was passed without any ill health among the company. Amusements were occasionally resorted to, and the ingenuity of the explorers was taxed to devise means for passing the long period of four months of absolute darkness which was the greatest hardship of the cruise. Among other amusements were theatrical entertainments and a newspaper. The latter was published weekly and was made up of contributions by officers and men, and was edited by officers in turn, and circulated to the extent of one copy first among the officers, then among the men. A file of the paper was preserved, and is among the most interesting mementoes of the voyage. Every edition is embellished with original etchings of Arctic scenes, and in point of chirographic excellence, is not excelled by the most skilful penmen. The literary corps consisted of an editor-in-chief, a censor, a fighting editor, and a "printer's devil."

On Christmas and New Year the cabin of the little schooner was illuminated with a chandelier, and decorated in a splendid style with national flags. The dinner served on the occasion was sufficient to tempt an epicure. The bill of fare included salmon from Upernavic, a supurb haunch of venison from Port Foulke, and a plum pudding, the proportions of which were equalled only by its delicious quality, which a generous lady patron of the expedition in Boston had sent them. A loaf of rich frosted cake from another lady was among the luxuries of this Arctic feast, which was served on Christmas evening amid song and jest. The adventurers on this and other occasions had reason to remember with gratitude the kindness of their Boston friends. The officers speak in thankful terms of the contribution of Russia Salve, procured of Redding & Co. through the efforts of our reporter, which was used in cases of frozen limbs with great efficacy.

The harmony and good spirits of the party were destined to be broken by occurrences of melancholy interest. Death invaded the ranks of the company, first snatching the carpenter, Carruthers, and afterward August Sontag, the astronomer. The former was found dead in his berth, having died from congestion of the brain.

It will be remembered that Dr. Hayes' plans of exploration were based entirely upon dogs as a means of transport. Early in the winter a disease broke out among the dogs, of which so many died that by the middle of December only eleven animals were left. Mr. Sontag, with characteristic spirit, early volunteered to go to the Esquimaux in Whale Sound for the purpose of obtaining a new supply. He accordingly started on the 22d of December, on a dog sledge, accompanied by Hans, (Dr. Kane's boy,) with nine dogs, buoyant with the prospect of active life and adventure in harmony with his taste and ambition. Having previously, in Dr. Kane's expedition, familiarized himself with every variety of Arctic traveling; once before the successful leader of a similar expedition at the same period of the winter he had every confidence of his ability to succeed in his enterprise. But an unfortunate accident cut him off in the midst of his hopes, and in the prime of his life and usefulness. On the fourth day out, while traveling in advance of his sledge, he came unluckily upon thin ice, and broke through. Hans assisted him out of the water, and they immediately returned to their last snow hut encampment, five miles distant, but before that place was reached Mr. Sontag was insensible, and died soon afterward. Such was in substance the statement made by Hans upon his return to the vessel, which happened five weeks after the melancholy accident. The body of Mr. Sontag was subsequently recovered by a party in charge of Mr Dodge, and interred with due solemnity in the cemetery at Port Foulke.

Mr. Sontag's loss was severely felt, not only on account of his jovial spirit as a comrade, but on account of his high scientific accomplishments, and his ability to support Dr. Hayes in his responsible position of second in command, as well as astronomer, with his counsel and influence.

In the month of March, Dr. Hayes, made his first journey northward, for the purpose of establishing a provision depot. This was done with two dogs sledges and two companions, and was successful. During the journey Dr. Hayes visited Rensselaer Harbor, (Dr. Kane's winter quarters,) but nothing was discovered of the Advance. She has probably been carried out to sea by the ice.—While absent on his journey Dr. Hayes recorded the lowest temperature of the cruise, and probably the lowest temperature at which travelling has ever been performed by white men. On one day the themometer sank to *sixty-six and a half*, and on another *sixty-eight degrees below zero*. He slept at night in a snow house. On the 4th of April everything was ready for the start of the final party. It was well known that Dr. Hayes upon leaving Boston intended to carry a boat over the ice to the northward, in the hope of reaching an open sea. A boat taken out for the purpose had accordingly been mounted upon a sledge, to which was attached the entire available force of the company, consisting beside Dr. Hayes and Mr Knorr, and Mr. Jensen (the carpenter), of ten persons, under the immediate charge of Capt. McCormick. In addition to this force, Dr. Hayes had hoped originally to have had from thirty to forty dogs, but although the Esquimaux came to the ship in February and March, could not obtain in all more than fourteen animals. With these attached to the sledges and the boat party, Dr. Hayes started northward on the above mentioned date. After nearly a month's trial it was found that the ice was so heavy and broken, that the boat could not be transported over it. The hummocks were in many places as high as fifty feet, and in order to make any headway at all it was necessary to break a road with axes and handspikes. This labor cost so much time, that Dr. Hayes found that before he could reach the west coast the entire stock of provisions would be exhausted, even if the boat could be transported over the ice at all. He therefore sent the boat back and continued northward with the dog sledges, accompanied by Mr. Knorr, Mr. Jensen, and McDonald, the second mate.—Some idea may be formed of the roughness of the ice from the fact that the party was fourteen days in accomplishing the remaining forty miles to the west coast.

Having reached the shore at Cape Hayes, which point had been previously named by Dr. Kane, they pushed along the coast of Grinnel Land, through Kennedy Channel, until their provisions were exhausted, when they returned. This was on the 18th of May. Their position, when they turned back, was in 81° 35′, 40 miles further northward than the latitude attained by Dr. Kane in 1854. During the last three days Dr. Hayes made a forced march, accompanied only by Mr. Knorr, the other driver, Mr. Jensen, having become exhausted by the severity of the labor.

The observations of Dr. Hayes in Kennedy Channel, where, it will be remembered, Dr. Kane discovered his open sea, were interesting and important. The ice, although its continuity had not been broken, was very rotten, and in places large open spaces were discovered. In one of these there was a flock of ducks. Dr. Hayes thinks it probable that at a period six weeks later (which was the period of the summer, when Dr. Kane found open water,) Kennedy Channel would be mainly free from ice, and the indications were that the channel is open annually. The incidents of this journey, which was of course *the* journey of the expedition, are full of thrilling adventure and privation. Dr. Hayes and his secretary encamped each night in a snow-house, and during the last day of the journey, encountered a severe snow storm, being then many miles away from their companions, without food, with exhausted dogs, and with a track to pass over which for roughness can only be appreciated by those who have travelled the rocky summit of the White Mountains. Although a severe gale was blowing, Dr. Hayes did not leave his highest point before he had taken possession of the coast discovered in the name of the United States, and raised the American flag upon the shore which approaches the North pole than any other known island.

Dr. Hayes and his party returned to Port Foulke, which they reached on the 1st of June, 1861. It was now too late to think of further explorations with dog sleds. Under the vigorous superintendence of Capt. McCormick, the damages which the schooner had sustained the previous season were repaired as soon as possible.—

The house was removed from the deck, the sails were bent, and all was ready for sea by the first of July.

On the 10th of July a severe gale from the southwest broke the ice around the schooner and liberated her from her icey cradle.

On the 14th of the same month the expedition put to sea, and stood over toward the west coast with the view of finding a passage northward, it being Dr. Hayes' intention, in case of his reaching a winter harbor near latitude 80°, to spend another season in the ice. A heavy ice pack was found in the middle of Smith Strait, similar to that of the preceding summer, and it was not until the 25th of July that the west coast was reached, after repeated attempts had beenmade to bore the pack without success. It was, however, found to be inpossible to enter Smith Strait with the vessel, and it was with great difficulty that Dr. Hayes reached the north side of Cape Isabella in a whale boat. There, from an elevation of about 600 feet, he obtained a view to the northward, and to his suprise and disappointment the ice was solid and unbroken as far as the eye could reach.

The period of mid-summer being over, and the winter again approaching, with the ice in this condition, it was hopeless to think of carrying the schooner as far up as latitude 80 deg, or even 79 deg, and having now but five days left, Dr. Hayes did not see any chance of accomplishing more another season than had already been done, since he must go into winter quarters near Cape Isabella. He therefore determined to abandon the effort and return home.

The return of Dr. Hayes at this early period may be regarded by some as an indication of the failure of the expedition, but to those who are thoroughly conversant with the nature of Arctic explorations and the object of the expedition, the results furnish no cause of disappointment. That Dr. Hayes has accomplished all that could possibly have been gained had he remained longer, is evident from the preceding narrative. It will be remembered that Dr. Hayes' plans, as published previous to his departure, were made to depend upon his securing winter quarters for his vessel near latitude 80 deg. The two last seasons were unusually severe in the North, in consequence of which the ice of Smith's Strait was more compact and unbroken than it had been in previous seasons, and this obstacle alone was sufficient to arrest the enterprise. Dr. Hayes has succeeded in obtaining materials as extensive as could possibly be collected under the circumstances. These materials he will reduce to a practical form and hereafter lay them before the scientific world.

The results of the expedition are as follows: the completion of the survey of Smith's Sound; the discovery of a new channel at the westward of Smith's Strait; the confirmation of Dr. Kane's theory respecting an open polar sea; the determination of the magnetic dip; the declension at many points within the arctic circle; surveys of glaciers, by which their rate of movement is determined; pendulum experiments, and hydrographic surveys; a continuous set of meteorological observations; a large collection of specimens of natural history; a valuable collection of geological specimens; the accomplishment of a higher north latitude than ever before attained upon land; a collection of photographic views of the country, icebergs and settlements of the natives. altogether the labors of the expedition have not been in vain, and Dr. Hayes and his gallant companions are deserving of a generous welcome at the hands of the friends of science and of Arctic exploration.

The War for the Union.

LYON.

Sing, bird, on green Missouri's plain,
The saddest song of sorrow;
Drop tears, O clouds in gentlest rain
Ye from the winds can borrow;
Breath out, ye winds, your softest sigh,
Weep, flowers, in dewy splendor,
For him who knew well how to die,
But never to surrender.

Up rose serene the August sun
Upon that day of glory;
Up curled from musket and from gun
The war-cloud gray and hoary;
It gathered like a funeral pall,
Now broken and now blended,
Where rang the bugle's angry call,
And rank with rank contended.

Four thousand men, as brave and true
As e'er went forth in daring,
Upon the foe that morning threw
The strength of their despairing.
They feared not death—men bless the field
That patriot soldiers die on—
Fair Freedom's cause was sword and shield,
And at their head was Lyon!

Their leader's troubled soul looked forth
From eyes of troubled brightness;
Sad soul! the burden of the North
Had pressed out all its lightness;
He gazed upon the unequal fight,
His ranks all rent and gory,
And felt the shadows close like night
Round his career of glory.

"General, come lead us!" loud the cry
From a brave band was ringing—
"Lead us, and we will stop, or die,
That battery's awful singing."
He spurred to where his heroes stood,
Twice wounded—no wound knowing—
The fire of battle in his blood
And on his forehead glowing.

Oh, cursed for aye that traitor's hand,
And cursed that aim so deadly,
Which smote the bravest of the land,
And dyed his bosom redly!
Serene he lay while past him pressed
The battle's furious billow,
As calmly as a babe may rest
Upon its mother's pillow.

So Lyon died! and well may flowers
His place of burial cover,
For never had this land of ours
A more devoted lover.
Living his country was his bride,
His life he gave her dying,
Life, fortune, love—he naught denied
To her and to her sighing.

Rest, Patriot, in thy hillside grave,
Beside her form who bore thee!
Long may the land thou died'st to save
Her bannered stars wave o'er thee!
Upon her history's brightest page,
And on Fame's glowing portal,
She'll write thy grand, heroic page,
And grave thy name immortal!

—*Saturday Post.*

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

The following narrative of the battle—the most graphic we have seen—is from the pen of Mr. Wilkes, editor of "*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times:*"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

DEAR SPIRIT:—After three months of steady, silent preprartion, the monotony of the grand army of the Potomac was broken on Monday last, by a conflict between a portion of Gen. Stone's command near Edwards' Ferry, and a portion of the left wing of the Confederate army under Beauregard.

The engagement resulted from a movement directed by the Commander-in-Chief, the object of which was to advance our right wing, on the upper Potomac, across the river, in unison with our previous encroachments upon the rebel lines near Washington, and to take possession, if possible, of Leesburg. The preliminary step of this important movement was entrusted to Gen. Stone, who, on Sunday morning last, sent a reconnoitering party across the river, to ascertain the position of the enemy, and whether he occupied the five miles of country intervening between the right bank and the town, in any force. The party, which consisted of twenty men of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, under Lieut. Howe, reported, on their return in the evening, that they had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburg, that they had seen no troops in any force, and, indeed, had discovered nothing within that space but a small camp, comprising about thirty tents, and sheltering, probably, one hundred and fifty of the enemy. The country through which they passed, however, was of a hilly character, and favorable, from several dense strips of woods, to ambuscades. But Lieut. Howe and his party, though it was likely they were frequently observed, were entirely unmolested, and returned to camp with the statement that the enemy seemed to have retired. Upon this report, Gen. Stone ordered five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, under Col. Devin, to cross the river at Harrison's Island, and repeat the reconnoisance with that superior force, and if it met with no other obstacle, to capture the thirty tents reported by Lieut. Howe. At the same time, and with the view of supporting the party of Col. Devin, should it be attacked, five companies of the Massachusetts 20th, under Col. Lee, were ordered to cross at Edward's Ferry, somewhat lower down. The party of Col. Deven began to leave Harrison's Island, at about two o'clock on Monday morning (21st,) but owing to the fact that they had but two boats, or scows, to effect the crossing, it was daybreak before they were ready to take up their march from the opposite shore. Then, however, they proceeded forward, observing the country carefully at every step, and keeping a sharp look out, especially for the thirty rebel tents reported by the reconnoisance of the day before.

Meantime, General Stone, though placing considerable reliance upon the reconnoisance of Lieut. Howe, sent an order to Gen. Baker to take a battalion of the California Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Wistar, two hundred of the New York Tammany Regiment, under Col. Cogswell, and company B of Rhode Island battery, with four howitzers and a small rifle cannon (a force in all, of about one thousand men,) and cross with them to the island, with the view to proceed from thence to the Virginia side, in case the Massachusetts troops should be attacked and require support. The opinion seemed to be, however, that Col. Deven would make his reconnoisance without resistance, and that Gen. Baker would then cross at his leisure, and aid in the occupation of the right bank, until the whole division of General Stone, to be followed by the entire command of Gen. Banks, should be transferred upon the Virginia side. Once there, in mass, and in occupation of Leesburg, the rear of the main rebel position, at Manassas, would be seriously menaced. Doubtless, the rebels were aware of the importance of their hold on that position as well as we.

Col. Devin met with nothing to oppose his progress as he advanced toward Leesburg, and though he proceeded over the same path as Lieut. Howe, he failed to discover any trace of the thirty tents reported by that officer. Having also arrived within a mile and a half of the town, he despatched back a messenger to Gen. Stone, reporting the intervening country as apparently unoccupied. He then turned to the right about with his troops, and commenced leisurely to retrace his steps, expecting a quiet encampment on the river bank for the remainder of the day. He took the precaution, however, during this movement of return, to throw forward Company H, under Capt. Philbricks, to act as skirmishers, and guard against an ambush, while the remaining four companies followed at some distance in the rear. The event proved the wisdom of his caution, for when within a mile and a half of the river, the advanced company was suddenly fired upon, and then attacked by a company of Mississippians, who emerged from a covert into the road. A vigorous resistance by the Massachusetts men, however, drove the Mississippians off, and they they fell back into the woods, exhibiting to the Federal troops, as they pursued, a body of rebel cavalry in the rear. Col. Deven's party seeing them, resumed their retiring march, and, though the attack freshened, and the fire from various portions of the woods indicated a large force in ambush, he fell back in the most perfect order. It was now about ten o'clock in the day, and Col. Lee's party, which had crossed at Edward's Ferry hearing the firing, came up and participated in the engagement. It was evident to the little party that the enemy was in vastly superior strength; so, despatching a messenger for reinforcements, a system of skirmishing was adopted, to prolong the retreat toward the river until Gen. Stone could transport the required aid. The enemy, which consisted of the 13th, 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments, and the 8th Virginia, evidently feared that the Massachusetts men were merely performing a manœuvre, the object of which was to draw them to within reach of the main body, or they could easily have swept down to the river bank and cut them off entirely.

While the Federal soldiers were thus contending, inch by inch, for time, Gen. Baker who had heard the firing, prepared at once to cross from the Island to the Virginia shore. The distance was not more than an eighth of a mile in width, and, with ordinary facilities, the crossing might have been effected in half an hour at the most, but the means of transportation had been entirely neglected, and two full hours were lost in procuring a couple of old scows, which would carry only about forty men a piece. These, however, were immediately put into requisition, but it was 12 o'clock before the company landed on the opposite shore. This first boat contained General Baker, whose anxiety would not permit him to remain behind. As soon as he landed, he sought Colonel Deven, and complimented him upon the brave and successful manner in which they had resisted the pressure of a superior force, and, as the companies of the California Regiment came over, he kept contributing them to the general defence. It was, however, quite four o'clock before the entire force of General Baker had been transported to the Virginia side. He then made disposition of his troops, now eighteen hundred men in all, for general action, but having some serious misgivings that the enemy was constantly replenishing himself with strength, he sent word to General Stone that he would, probably, require considerable reinforcements. Though some disposition has been shown to blame Col. Baker for going beyond his orders, it is plain that he had but one resource, and that was battle. The fault, if fault there were, lay with those who had put him in that situation, through deficient knowledge of the numbers of the enemy, and with an utter absence of the most vital resources for retreat.

General Baker gave the right of his position to the Massachusetts 15th and the Tammany companies. The Twentieth held the left, and the California regiment, with the Rhode Island battery, occupied the center. In this form they advanced upon the woods and opened a general engagement. The enemy accepting the challenge, advanced to meet us, and so terrible was the fire which they directed upon our battery, that the troops in charge, unable to endure it, retired precipitately from their guns. Perceiving this, Gen. Baker instantly dismounted, and running forward, seized one of the guns to work it himself. Stimulated by the supurb example, Lieut. Col. Wistar, Adjutant Harvey and Col. Coggswell rushed forward to his side, and Captain Beirel, appreciating the necessity of supplying the absent gunners' place, brought up his company to the work. The gun which General Baker had taken possession of, however, was loaded and fired six times by him and his staff officers, and the battery was then served by Beirel and his men until the artillerymen had been rallied to their duty.* The fight raged on all sides, with terrible fury, the Mississippians endeavoring with terrific yells, to drive the Federal troops over the bank into the river, while our men, responding with loud cheers, would invariably drive them back with bloody loss. On these occasions, and as the battle swayed, a series of small encounters would necessarily ensue, and deeds of the most heroic bravery were exhibited by individuals on both sides. The color bearer of company G, who had been planted by Beirel in advance of the men, had one leg shot from under him as he held the flag, but did not leave his position till a rifle ball shattered the bone of the other, and dropped him on the ground General Baker, calm as when speaking in the Senate, walked coolly up and down the lines, amid the fiercest fire, and, with a cheerful, placid voice, kept encouraging his men. It was a matter of constant wonder to all engaged, that no shot brought him down. Thus the fight raged, the enemy only occasionally leaving his covert, and our troops fighting mainly in "the open." Tired of this, the General determined to make one wholesale effort to drive them from the woods, and charging up to them, forced them to give ground in their whole front; but the retiring ebb was checked by a bank of numbers in the rear, and a double row of rifles, serried and interlocked from files of standing and kneeling troops, poured a deadly volley into our audacious lines, bringing us not only to a pause, but to a temporary falling back. The re-flow of the sanguinary wave left Baker ten yards in front, but calm and cool as ever. Then turning, as if for a new example, he pointed out a rebel officer who at this moment rode near on a white horse, named him as Gen. Johnston, and suddenly asked some one to hand him a pistol. As he reached forward to receive the weapon, a tall man stepped out from amid the prevailing smoke, and walking up to within five feet from him levelled his revolver and shot him through the head. He kept firing, delivering the three or four shots rapidly into the body as it fell, and then stooped, as if to lift and bear it off. At this moment Captain Beirel rushed forward, and placing his revolver to the ear of the bending figure, shot him through the brain. This incident had attracted the attention of numbers on both sides, and at once a fierce fight ensued in the immediate neighborhood of the body, which swayed alternately from side to side, and literally piled the ground with dead wherever it made a pause. In one of these moments when the fire mutually slackened, a party of the enemy was seen to approach towards the General's body with the evident determination to possess themselves of the distinguished trophy. "Who is the man to rescue it?" was the exclamation of an officer who stood looking on. "I am the man!" said Captain Beirel, and calling to his company to follow, he rushed forward, engaged the rebel party, before they could seize upon the noble spoil, beat them back, and then seizing the corpse of his commander in his arms, bore it safely within our lines, and delivered it to Major Yeung. Then returning to the battle he bade his men give three good cheers, and charged again. Though all were brave, Beirel was undoubtedly the hero of the fight, and it was owing, in great part, to his frequent summons to his men to give three cheers, particularly whenever the Mississippians sent up their yell, that deterred the enemy from advancing in full force and driving us into the stream. It was their impression that we had a large reserve, and when they subsequently learned the comparatively meager number of our force in all, they could hardly credit it for the fearful havoc which it made. They tested, to the extreme, the prowess they may henceforth expect from Northern men; and disastrous as the day proved to the numbers we had engaged the Confederates will hardly count the results of the occasion as a gain.

With the death of Gen. Baker, the chances of our contest were exceedingly reduced; and the Confederates being continually refreshed by reinforcements, Col. Cogswell decided to retreat, and, if possible, towards Edward's Ferry. The route in that direction, however, having been cut off by the increasing swarm of the Confederates, he had but the alternative of falling back upon the river. An order to that effect was therefore given, with the further order that our cannon should be spiked and tumbled into the stream. This being performed, the men were then directed to throw their muskets and pistols in also, and then plunge in the river and swim over to the Island. The two scows could be of little service under such sad circumstances, and one of them, indeed, was swamped as soon as it was launched. The scene from that moment became one of carnage and of wild dismay. The Confederates pressed forward upon our distracted groups, and many were shot while battling with the stream. Many more were stifled in the fierce, unfriendly current, and those so lost, added to those who were left wandering upon the shore, aud groaning or stiffening upon the battle field, make up our lost, in killed, wounded and missing, to seven or eight hundred men. The Confederates acknowledged to three hundred. I shall at present make no comment on the cause of the disaster, but leave it to be developed through the regular official channels.

Gen. Stone, on the following morning, moved a large body of troops over and occupied the scene of the sanguinary conflict, and on the following day he was further strengthened by several regiments sent by Gen. Banks. Under these circumstances, and holding thus our first possession of the right bank of the upper Potomac, the journals proclaimed the whole operation a success; but, learning that the Confederates were rallying to Leesburg from Manassas in formidable legions, and that the rising river was threatening their retreat, the whole of our forces were again ordered back to the left bank, and again occupied the position which they held previous to this experiment.

We may thus easily sum up the harvest for the week, and derive from it all the encouragement it bears. For my part, the loss which I have sustained in Gen. Baker, as a friend, makes me at present prefer condolence to criticism, and I solace myself for the present by sending you herewith a tribute to his memory. G. W.

*The writer is mistaken in his statement. Later intelligence shows that nearly every man in charge of the Rhode Island battery was killed or wounded before the guns were abandoned.

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TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The PETITION of GEO. W. KING, Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of five hundred dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Monmouth and Winthrop, in said County, and described as follows: That part of the homestead farm of the deceased on which stand the house and buildings occupied by him, containing about sixteen acres; That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder, and said Administrator requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and convey all the above described real estate, pursuant to the provisions of law. GEO. W. KING.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of October, 1861.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register*.

Copy of petition and order thereon.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1861.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of WYMAN GOWELL, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1861.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of THOMAS LOTHROP, late of Fayette, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.

True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1861.

SARAH HARRIMAN, widow of ABNER T. HARRIMAN, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1861.

LUCINDA P. HUNTON, widow of LAFAYETTE HUNTON, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1861.

DORCAS B. MERRILL, widow of JOSEPH T. MERRILL, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of October, A. D.*, 1861.

GEO. W. HUNTON, Administrator on the estate of GEO. W. BROWN, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the second Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of October, A. D.* 1861.

PRINCE BESSEY, Administrator on the Estate of EPHRAIM BESSEY, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of October, A. D.* 1861.

HARVEY L. CUSHING, Administrator on the Estate of WILLIAM S. CUSHING, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of October, A. D.* 1861.

CHARLES A. RUSS, Administrator on the Estate of EBEN P. FRENCH, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the second Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

ANSON STANLEY, late of Winthrop,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

October 14, 1861. 45* JOSEPH R. NELSON.

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SEWING MACHINES,

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AT REDUCED PRICES,

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49tf WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

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EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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VOL. XX
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Reflections

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